THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 107

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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No. 15 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS.
nov22 1m

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ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
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nov21 tf

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DENTISTS,
No. 233 Main Street,
CLAY BUILDING.
S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson.
ap6 nov22 d&wly

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
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J. E. TEMPLE,
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Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No 17 Third Story, Dickson Block. nov29

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Late of Gallatin, Tenn. Late of Missouri.
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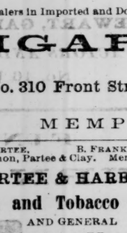

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HEBREW CALENDAR.
A.C. M.5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September	1867.
1st Kheswan, 30th October	"
1st Kislen, 28th November	"
1st Tebet, 27th December	"
1st Shebat, 25th January	1868.
1st Adar, 24th February	"
1st Nisan, 26th March	"
1st Eyar, 23d April	"
1st Sivan, 22d May	"
1st Tammuz, 21st June	"
1st Ab, 20th July	"
1st Elul, 18th August	"
Ash Wednesday, 26th February	1868.
Maundy Thursday, 9th April	"
Good Friday, 10th April	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April	"
Ascension, 21st May	"
Pentecost, 31st May	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November	"

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1867.
LODGES.
ANGERONA, No. 158. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Fortier, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Bramlish, Sec'y.
SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Pullen, W. M.; E. K. Pullen, Sec.
LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.
HAMILTON, No. 296. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. F. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.
KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—208 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; E. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.
ROYAL ARCH.
PENN Chapter, No 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.
R. AND S. M.
EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.
TEMPLARS.
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MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.
CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 18th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; —— Sec.·.
CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.
PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K.·.h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William V. Cirode 32d, Rec.·.
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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL ODDITIES.

Brethren who travel much are frequently struck with the tenacity with which Lodges adhere to local peculiarities, acquired nobody can say how or why. It has indeed appeared to the present writer that the less reason there is "for the faith that is in them," the more firmly brethren hold fast to the traditions they have acquired. "An opinion that has been argued into a man," observes that acute metaphysician Coleridge, "may possibly be argued out of him;" but where a person has received a doctrine without inquiry, all the logic from Socrates to Cousin will fail to dislodge it. And so in our observations of Freemasons we have found it.

In the present article we shall allude to a few of the unexplainable and unfounded usages that have fallen under our own observation in somewhat extended tours among Freemasons' Lodges in the various States and Canada. Young brethren are not unfrequently perplexed with these local oddities. Some have actually been refused admission into Lodges owing to their ignorance of them! The columns of the *National Freemason* will be a proper depository of information under this head. For convenience we divide them into States.

CONNECTICUT.

The work and general customs in this old Commonwealth are first rate. The visiting brother, informed upon a large scale of national and cosmopolitan usages, will find nothing in the Connecticut Lodges but what will please him; or if there any peculiarity or rule but what he could handle, and take part, without confusion, in the work. The only peculiarity that will strike his attention is that in the polity of the Lodges *no dues are charged to members.* This explains why many Lodges have two hundred and three hundred members each, and why so many Masons remain affiliated in the Lodges of their initiation until the day of their death.

RHODE ISLAND.

The work of this State is good. The most striking peculiarity noticed by the writer is that of installing a Brother as Worshipful Master of his Lodge who had not received the degree of Past Master. This, however, may not be a general usage in Rhode Island.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The rituals practiced in the older Lodges of the "Bay State" are those that were in use prior to 1826, and are excellent. The local peculiarity most striking here is *the want of numbers* in designating the Lodges. A Massachusetts Lodge is known simply by its name; it has no number. Hence a Brother made in this State traveling into another jurisdiction, and being asked the number of his Lodge, will be confused and may possibly excite suspicion in the minds of his examiners. We have known parties rejected upon this very ground that they could not tell *the number of their Lodge*, and had not been informed of the local usage, so different from any other jurisdiction.

Another peculiarity in Massachusetts is that the Lodges will initiate, pass and raise persons, *without making them members thereby!* This local custom has no analogy elsewhere upon the broad earth, so far as the present writer is informed.

VERMONT.

The practice here that most attracts and startles the strange visitor is an *omission to make the tie obligatory upon a candidate.* It would be obviously improper to speak more plainly in these columns, but the enlightened reader will easily gather our meaning. It is true that so palpable a violation of ancient landmarks (made to correspond with anti-Masonic legislation in 1830-6) shou'd be corrected, and that a body of Masons whose rituals are so ancient and conformable to reason, should be cemented together by something better than a modern organization.

NEW YORK.

The modernisms in New York Masonry growing out of the Grand Lodge legislation of 1857-9, are numerous; but that which most startles the visitor is a manner of communication between the officers of the Lodge so singular, so different from ancient usage, or, indeed, any usage save this. To explain: In all other countries, when the Worshipful Master gives an order to a subordinate officer, he addresses him by his title, and proceeds, amidst respectful silence, to express the command. Not so in the "standard work" of New York. There the Master calls out the name of the subordinate officer, and then pauses *to give time for that subordinate to call out the Master's name.* How ludicrous this "jawing back" appears to a stranger we need not say; but as nothing could more completely opposed to the true theory of Lodge subordination, we mention it with pain. Happily, the practice has not yet crossed over the border of "the Empire State."

KENTUCKY.

In the old Lodges of Kentucky, the work is generally good, most nearly resembling that 1812-25. The only practice that would unfavorably impress a visitor there is that of balloting and keeping the records in the Entered Apprentices' Lodge, a custom which is prevalent in perhaps half the Lodges of Kentucky. This practice is local, and with few exceptions peculiar to Kentucky. Following upon it, as a natural consequence, is the odd custom of charging dues to Entered Apprentices and Fellow-Crafts.

WISCONSIN.

In the "Badger State" we have found but one local usage that is objectionable on the score of non-universality, viz., that of requiring persons entering the Lodge to salute not only the Worshipful Master, as in all other jurisdictions, but also the Senior Warden and then the Junior Warden! The same custom may be seen in a New York City Lodge, some of the Baltimore Lodges, and one in Tallahassee, Florida.

OHIO.

The Lodges practicing the rituals that were in use here prior to 1856, do good work, such as all visiting brethren are constrained to admire. The only local usage that will strike one unfavorably in Ohio is that of forming the parallel lines at opening and closing Lodges, and with much expenditure of time and nervous energy "passing the word," as it is termed. This is strictly "Ohioish," and never found outside the "Buckeye State," unless transplanted by some over zealous emigrant from that ilk. Whenever we have seen it we have been struck by the uselessness of the practice, teaching nothing, but consuming infinite time and patience.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Keystone State the brethren pride themselves upon a system of Rituals essentially different from those of any other jurisdiction. This is a pity, seeing that there is no better set of fellows in all the scope of Masonry than in Pennsylvania. It often happens that a Brother traveling thence is denied admission to Lodges in other States whose members are ignorant of the queer catechisms and usages so familiar to him. We regret that the full explanation of this is esoteric; else we should show it up here. [*National Freemason.*

WHITE GLOVES.

In every Masonic Lodge in the world Masons are expected to be clothed with white gloves. In foreign rites they are expressly presented to a candidate at his making, and their symbolism explained. In the French and German rite the candidate receives in addition a pair of gloves suitable for a lady, which he is enjoined to present to the woman he most esteems. In our Lodges, however, no reference is made to the gloves, and the candidate is left to guess at the propriety of wearing them or the symbolic lesson conveyed by them. We take this to be an oversight that might well be remedied, and we think that we might with great propriety introduce into our initiations the two pairs of gloves, as is customary among our brethren practicing European forms of initiation. Among us the white apron is presented as the emblem of innocence and the badge of a Mason. Its material reminds us that purity of life and rectitude in all our acts are requisite to those who seek admission to a better life hereafter. This symbolism comes down from the remotest ages, and is found in all the ancient systems of initiation. Among the Essenes the candidate was clothed with a long white robe which reached to the ground, and which was bordered with a blue fringe. Its teaching was an incitement to personal holiness, while the girdle reminded the neophyte that the mental powers were to be cultivated as superior to the physical. In the Grecian mysteries the candidate was invested with a white robe and apron. In Persia the investiture consisted of the girdle on which the zodiacal signs were represented—the white apron and the tunic. In all these the idea conveyed was the same as taught in the modern investiture—rectitude of life and conduct. In the French rite the white gloves are the sign of candor, the symbol of such conduct as shall lead men to regard the wearer's word as good as his bond—a pledge that he will not disgrace himself by a resort to the chicanery and deception so common among men. Every Mason should seek so to walk before his neighbors and friends as to prove his frankness and sincerity, and ever be able to exhibit his hands clothed as with gloves in candor, honesty, and sincerity; and we submit that every apprentice would be the better of having this lesson presented to him at his initiation. Every Mason knows that a woman cannot be allowed to participate in our labors, but he knows also that it is impossible to inculcate more lofty ideas of respect and admiration for female virtue than we find in the several lectures and charges of the ritual, or to enforce a due regard for these things under more solemn sanctions than are set forth in the several degrees. As a symbol of this appreciation, the white gloves appear to us peculiarly appropriate, and their introduction into our system would, we imagine, be accepted and approved. At all events, there should be some official and distinct recognition of the white gloves.—*National Freemason.*

Voting in the Lodge.

The second method of voting is by "show of hands," and this is now commonly used in deciding the ordinary business questions before the lodge. It has not always, however, been so restricted. All the Grand Lodges of England in 1717, "the brethren, by a majority of hands elected Mr. Anthony Sayer Grand Master of Masons." It is now, however, impossible to determine where or what time this practice originated. It was undoubtedly an ancient one at the date here given; for we find it recognized and insisted upon in the fifteenth article of the "Old Regulations," as collated and first published in 1722, in the following words: "All matters in the Grand Lodge are to be determined by a majority of votes; each member having one vote, and the Grand Master two votes; unless the lodge leaves any particular thing to the determination of the Grand Master for the sake of expedition. The majority of opinions or votes of the members are always to be signified by each holding up one of his hands, which uplifted hands the Grand Wardens are to count, unless the number of hands be so unequal as to render the counting needless. Nor does a majority of votes among Masons," It would seem, therefore, that the business questions before the Grand Lodge, as well as the election of its officers, were anciently decided by a "show of hands;" and the presumption is, that the practice of the Grand Lodge in this respect was the rule of the lodge. We think the practice, at least in the election of Grand Master, is still continued in the Grand Lodge of England, as it is in the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Re-elections of Grand Master in some of the Grand Lodges in this country are occasionally conducted in the same manner. Such cases are, however, exceptions to the general rule.—*Free Masons' Magazine.*

How to Discover the Newly Married.

The fall season has fairly set in, and we find the matrimonial market buoyant in our city, hundreds of *miss*-guided young men rushing into the holy estate, a more than usual number of wedding tourists are noticed by travelers and conductors on the different railroads.

Of course it is not on account of being ashamed of each other that they try to disguise their situation, but simply to avoid being criticised and remarked upon by profane strangers. Thus they lay the fond unction to their souls that the are traveling *in cog.* But, good gracious, how badly fooled they are. It is one of the easist things in the world to the careful eye to tell precisely how many days, or even hours, they have been "spliced." They can sometimes be detected by the great pains they take to appear either like old married people or cousins as they promenade the deck of a steamer. The sunshine of their first days of honeymoon is always letting fall upon its bed shadows of these minute shells; and we may readily immagine that the wreaks which strew its bottom are, in the process of ages, hidden under this fleecy covering, presenting the rounded appearance which is seen over the body of the traveler who had perished in the snow-storm. The ocean, especially within land near the tropics, swarms with life. The remains of myriads of moving things are conveyed by currents, and scattered and lodged in the course of time all over its bottom. This process continued for ages, has covered depth of the ocean as with a mantle, consisting of organisms as delicate as hoar-frost, and as light in the water as down in the air. The tooth of runing water is very sharp. See how the Niagara has cut its way through layer after layer of rock. But what is Niagara, with all the fresh water courses of the world, by the side of the great currents of the Ocean? and what is the pressure of fresh water upon rivers beds, in comparison with the pressure of ocean water upon the bottom of the deep sea? It is not so great by contrast as the gutters in the streets are to cataracts. Then why has not the current of the sea worn its bottom away? Simply because they have not been permitted to get down to it.—*All the Year Round.*

—The list of Senate Committees announced on Wednesday shows no change in any of the Chairmanships, and only the following alterations: Mr. Bayard is added to the Committee on Private Land Claims; Mr. Guthrie to that of Tin Mines and Mining; Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, is placed upon the Joint Committee of Retrenchment, in the Senate, and Messrs. Anthony Pomeroy and Edmunds are appointed to the Committee on Revising the Rules of the Senate.

—At the regular cabinet meeting on Wednesday, the premature publicity given to the Annual Message was commented on. The President announces his intention to punish, as far as possible, the original offender.

THE New York *Evening Post* calls the report of the Committee on Impeachment a triple product, which, like Cerberus, has three heads, if it has not his monstrous serpentine tail.

HUME F. HILL. A. J. WHEELER.
HILL & WHEELER,
General Claim & Collecting Agents,
No. 19 Madison Street, (Up Stairs,)
Selden Block, - - *MEMPHIS, TENN.*
WILL attend to and prosecute all claims in Bankruptcy, either in this State, North Mississippi or Arkansas. One of the firm will always be ready to make trips to any County in this or other States, to collect or secure Claims that may be placed in their hands.
Merchants will find that we shall attend to their interest as well as any Special Agent that they could employ.
All kinds of Claims or Accounts Solicited.
As to Competency and Reliability, we refer to any of the old Lawyers or Citizens of Memphis. dec6 1m

EDUCATIONAL.
MISS BETTIE C. YANCEY
WILL open a School for Young Ladies, at her residence, No. 61 Linden street, commencing MONDAY, November 18, 1867. A class of Boys will also be received. The Principal will be assisted by compe ent instructors.
Terms moderate.
Memphis, November nov13 1m
SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,
Poplar Street, East of Orleans.
Mrs. M. E. POPE, Principal.
PERSONS wishing to enter pupils will please call after 3 p.m., or at any time Saturday.
se18 tf

LAW SCHOOL,
MEMPHIS COLLEGE.
THE Law Department of the Memphis College will open on the FIRST MONDAY OCTOBER. The following gentlemen compose the Faculty:
Constitutional Law.....Gen. ALBERT PIKE
Real Property & Pleading.....Hon. R. R. HEATH
Personal Property & Pleading.....A. M. LEWIS
Equity & Commercial Law. Hon. P. HINSCOUS
Crim. Law & Admiralty...Gen. J. R. CHALMERS
COURSE OF STUDY.
FIRST SESSION, JUNIOR CLASS—5 months.
Walker's American Law, Kent's Commentaries, Bishop on Criminal Law, Carpliee's History of a Law Suit, Stephens' Pleadings.
SECOND SESSION OF JUNIOR CLASS—5 months.
Parsons on Contracts, Parsons on Notes and Bills, Greenleaf on Evidence.
FIRST SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.
Adam's Equity Jurisprudence, Adam's Equity Pleading, Redfield on Wills, Hilliard on Mortgages, Parsons on Partnerships.
SECOND SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.
Washburn on Real Property, Taylor on Landlord and Tenant, Angell & Ames on Corporations, Story's Conflict of Laws, Parsons on Maritime Law, Conklin's U. S. Treatise.
Recitations and examinations each day at 4 o'clock. Moot Court once each week, and Appellate Court once each month, presided over by the Professors all together.
Students permitted to enter any Class, but no Diplomas given except to those going through whole course.
Terms $25 per Session, payable in advance.
Entrance Fee, $5 per Session.
All Students of Law can attend free of charge the Lectures of the College, including Lectures on Elocution and explanation of Latin and French technicalities by the President.
Arrangements will be made to board and lodge Students at $25 per month. Applications should be made early. se10

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——, Professor Mathematics.
JACKSON P. CREWS, English Department.
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RECEIVING, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, No. 6 Monroe street.
☞ All Cotton, Tobacco, or other Produce, consigned to us, insured, unless otherwise instructed. Bagging, Rope and other supplies furnished at the lowest market price. no10 tf

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J. W. DICKINSON & BRO.,
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☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. We have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight, a thing we have had to submit to heretofore. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. nov10 1m

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M. F. KENNEDY, H. O. WILLIAMS, J. P. RUSSELL. MEMPHIS, TENN. se5 3m

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES
—FOR—
COTTON BALES.

THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.
In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.
Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.
These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.
The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.
CHAMBERS & LATTING, General Agents, New Orleans
For sale by MEACHAM & TREADWELL, HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO., Memphis,
And other dealers and Grocery Merchants. se22 no6

WHEATON NURSERY.
Two Miles South of Memphis, on Horn Lake Road,
JOHN TRENT. WADDY THOMPSON.
JOHN TRENT & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
SUCCESSORS TO
DR. S. M. WHEATON,
WE are prepared to fill orders for every description of Fruit, Flowers and Ornamental Trees, Grape and Strawberry Vines and Hot House Plants, Roses, etc., etc.
Our stock is made up of the best selections which can be gotten up, in Europe or America.
We solicit correspondence from all who purchase trees in large or small quantities, or any who wish to adorn their places with choice and rare Flowers and Shrubs.
☞ First class Lanuscape Gardener.
Flowers for Boquets and Wreaths always on hand.
☞ Descriptive Catalogues, with prices and all necessary information, will be furnished by applying personally or by letter to
oct30 d&w tf JOHN TRENT & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.
The Best Bargain Offered
S. N. ELLIOTT offers for sale this Farm of 920 Acres, at Elliott's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, eight miles south of Grenada. 300 more acres can be added if desired.
The land lies on both sides of the railroad, up Elliott's Station, and offers inducements for Mercantile and Manufacturing establishments. It has an abundance of fine timber, needed by the settlement now forming, at one-half the price of the whole tract. It is all level, and susceptible of divisions to suit any purposes. Has 350 acres cleared and under good fence. Has a comfortable family residence with good outbuildings, barns and stables large, and the best gin, screw and cotton press—all new, in the same county. The improvements cost within the last three years $40,000. Mr. Elliott desires to sell before the first of January next, and as a strong inducement he offers his land at ten dollars per acre, in United States Currency, for which he refused thirty dollars per acre in 1861. Time will be given, if desir d, upon half the price upon fair terms. Sale must be made soon or not at all. Title of the highest grade. Refer to
S. M. HANKINS, Agent, Grenada, Miss.
nov10
WM. H. TRIGG. JOHN T. PIGOTT. WM. M. JOHNSON
WM. H. TRIGG & CO.,
Bankers and Exchange Dealers,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BOONVILLE, MO.
BUY and Sell Exchange; Deal in Gold and Silver Coin, Bank Notes and Military Bonds; Deposits Received and Accounts Kept for Correspondents; Real Estate bought and Sold, Taxes Paid, etc.; Loans Negotiated upon Real Estate Security; Bonds, Stocks, Mercantile Paper, and other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission; Collections upon all accessible points made upon favorable terms, and proceeds promptly accounted for.
Tendering our services to our old friends and the public generally for the transaction of any business pertaining to a Banking Exchange, Collection or Real Estate office,
We are, very respectfully,
WM. H. TRIGG & CO.
P. S.—We have abstract of Real Estate Records, of Cooper Co.; Original Entries, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgments, Wills, Decrees, etc., showing condition of title to all the Real Estate in the County. W. H. T. & CO.
oct2

JO. BANFIL & CO.,
HAVE established their office in Titus Block, in rear of No. 12 Jefferson street, where they may be found by parties interested. se23 3m

COTTON--COMMISSION
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PRICE & TREADWELL,
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 15 UNION STREET,
Lee Block, Bet. Main and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
dec5 1m
A. T. LACEY. R. L. M'GHEE.
LACEY & M'GHEE,
Cotton Factors,
Dealers in Plantation Supplies
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 222 Front Street, Memphis.
☞ Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton
S. MAURICE WEBB. J. F. SELLERS.
S. M. WEBB & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)
Bet. Front St., and Main St., Memphis, Tenn
no7 daw3m
E. T. ANDERSON. E. S. GRIFFIN.
ANDERSON & GRIFFIN,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 276 Front Street,
(Room No. 4, Up-Stairs), MEMPHIS.
se29 3m
J. H. CASH,
COTTON AND PRODUCE
FACTOR,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
No. 226 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn
oct2 tf
WASH. S TAYLOR. E. A. COLE
TAYLOR, COLE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 11 Monroe St., bet. Main and Front,
Cooper Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and other Supplies furnished at Lowest Market Rates.
oct1 3m
J. C. NEELY. H. M. NEELY.
J. C. NEELY & CO.,
(Successors to PUCKETT & NEELY,)
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 280 Front Street,
Over Brooks, Neely & Co., MEMPHIS, TENN.
LIBERAL cash advances made on consignments in store. All shipments by river and in store covered by our open policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed.
Mal. R. Puckett will remain with us, and give, as heretofore, his undivided attention to the sale of Cotton. se13 3m
E. W. BROOKS. J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
BOAT AND BAR STORES,
No. 280 Front Street,
(Between Court and Madison,)
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.
se19 3m
F. LANE, J. H. MARTIN, J. W. LANE.
F. LANE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. Union and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
LIBERAL Cash Advances made on Consignments, and special attention given to filing orders. se12 3m

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
NO. 346 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.
nov8 daw

H. A. PARTEE, Haywood Co., Tenn. ED. F. M'GEHEE, Panola, Miss.
R. D. PARTEE, Panola Co., Miss.
PARTEE, M'GEHEE & CO
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants
COOPER BLOCK, Monroe Street.
Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.
IN referring to our card as above, we would say that in the future, as in the past, we will give our best attention to the interests of our patrons on all consignments made us. That while our facilities are at least equal to any, THE USUAL CHARGES WILL BE MADE, and we pledge ourselves that the result to the planter on all business intrusted to us shall be as favorable as from any other house of equal standing, or from parties who may propose to transact business for less than we feel we can justly and safely afford to do. oct3-3m

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
278 Front Street, Up-Stairs.
IN entering upon another commercial year, with the experience of the past, fraught with the many vicissitudes incident to a changed system of agriculture, and for which most of our planters were little prepared, resulting in heavy loss to planter and merchant, as an experiment tried, we shall adopt a rigid cash system in our business—taking no risk and making our sales prompt upon receipt of consignments, remitting proceeds with as little delay as possible; but in all cases observing instructions of shippers, and using our best endeavors to promote the interest of our patrons.
Our arrangements for furnishing Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Gunnies, Groceries and Provisions as such, that we promise to furnish them at our lowest market price, and make it as much, or more, to your interest to order through us, than to purchase in person.
Hoping to receive your patronage and influence, we are, respectfully,
oct3m F. W. IRVINE & CO.

TITUS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 10 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
WE respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. We thank our former customers for their patronage, and would be pleased to have them continue business with us. Our charges are the same as heretofore. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. se23 3m

PATENT MEDICINES.
MRS. JACKSON'S
Queen Bess Complexion Wash.
THE following certificates, selected from hundreds in the possession of the proprietress, are confidently submitted to the public:
MRS. WOLCOTT'S CERTIFICATE.
QUINCY, Ill., November 5

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

SATURDAY, : : : : : DECEMBER 7, 1867

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LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEEM, LOCAL EDITOR.
E. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

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RINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

ARE JURIES IN CRIMINAL CASES JUDGES OF THE LAW?

We all know that a jury in a criminal case has the *power* to decide the law, and may do so in direct defiance of the instructions or opinions of the Judge; because they cannot be compelled to any other than a general verdict of guilty or not guilty.

The question is, whether they have the *right*, as well as the power. Can they, if they are satisfied that the opinions of the Judge are erroneous, decide the contrary of his opinion to be law, and acquit the prisoner whom they must necessarily convict if the charge of the Court is correct?

We answer *yes*, to this question. In our opinion, firmly entertained for twenty-five years, they have the *right*; and moreover it is their bounden and sworn *duty*, to disregard the opinion of the Court, if they are satisfied that it states the law incorrectly.

Of course they should be *satisfied* of that. They must, of course, give due weight to the opinions expressed by the Court, and receive it with respect and consideration; but it is no more authoritative as law to govern their finding, than are the passages read in their hearing from the law books. If not demonstrated to them by these books or by argument to be incorrect, they would act very wrongfully if they disregarded the authority of the Court, and from mere whim or feeling decided that the law was not as stated by the Court. The presumption is that the Court knows what the law is, and that it decides it correctly; but if a jury is satisfied to the contrary, it must act on its own judgment; for the law of the land puts upon them the responsibility, and they cannot escape from it.

Judge FISHER, before whom JOHN H. SURRATT was tried, charged the jury, that a conspiracy to kill the President in time of war is treason, and that a conspirator who was absent at the time of killing is equally guilty of treason with those who were present, and, if guilty of the greater crime, then guilty of the lesser, which the greater includes. If this were the law, the jury had no alternative to finding a verdict of guilty. The common sense of the jurymen, it appears, would not permit them to accept it as the law, notwithstanding that it was uttered by the mouth of Judge FISHER, and notwithstanding that he emphatically charged them, that they were bound to receive the law from his lips, and had no right to decide it to be otherwise.

The charge was an outrage upon the law; and the jury deserve an immortal honour as the jurors in the English Courts have often done, for disregarding the mandate of the Court, and interposing between a Government eager to convict, and the life of a prisoner entrusted to their safeguard.

It is quite true that more than one court, (and among these the Supreme Court of Massachusetts,) have of late years held, as Judge FISHER did, that the jury cannot find the law contrary to the direction of the Court. The same Courts might have formed precedents upon which to fine and imprison jurors in capital cases, for finding contrary to the evidence. That was done in the time of ELIZABETH, in *Watts vs. Braine*, on an appeal of murder, as *Elis.* 779, and in the time of CHARLES II. in *Leech's case, T. Raym.* 98, and *the King vs. Wagstaffe and others, id.* 138.

Sir JOHN KELYNG, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the time of CHARLES II, gives us the following account of one of his decisions: "*Memorandum*, at Lent Circuit at Winchester, 18 Car. 2. One HENRY HOOD was indicted for the murder of JOHN NEWEN, and upon the evidence it appeared that he killed him without any provocation, and thereupon I directed the jury that it was murder; for the law in that case intended malice; and told them they were judges of the matter of fact, viz: Whether NEWEN died by the hand of HOOD; but whether it was murder or manslaughter, that was matter in law, in which they were to observe the direction of the Court. But notwithstanding they would find it only manslaughter; whereupon I took the verdict, and fined the jury, of which JOHN GOLDWIER was the foreman, 5 *l.* apiece, and committed them to Gaol till they found sureties to appear at the next Assizes, and in the meantime to be of the good behaviour."

And in BUSHELL'S case, VAUGHN 151, "a juror kept his fellows a day and a night, without any reason or assenting, and therefore sent to the fleet." But that was the last case in England, in which it was attempted to punish persons for finding according to their consciences. BUSHELL was discharged, as illegally imprisoned; and it was decided that a jury was not fineable for finding contrary to the evidence, nor was ever punished, upon our information, either in law or the Star-Chamber, for finding an untrue verdict, unless embracery, subornation or the like, were joined."

Chancellor KENT, of New York, one of the purest as well as ablest judges that ever adorned the bench, thus states the law as to the right and prerogative of juries:

"In every criminal case, upon the plea of not guilty, the jury may, and indeed they *must*, unless they choose to find a special verdict, take upon themselves the decision of the law, as well as the fact, and bring in a verdict as comprehensive as the issue; because in every such case they are charged with the deliverance of the defendant from the crime of which he is accused. The indictment not only sets forth the particular fact committed, but it specifies the nature of the crime. Treasons are laid to be done traitorously; felonies, feloniously; and public libels to be published seditiously. The jury are called to try in the case of a traitor not only whether he committed the act charged, but whether he did it *traitorously*; and in the case of a felon, not only whether he killed such a one, or took such a person's property, but whether he killed with *malice prepense* or took the property *feloniously*. So in the case of a public libeller, the jury are to try not only whether he published such a writing, but whether he published it *seditiously*. In all these cases, from the nature of the issue, the jury are to try not only the *fact* but the *crime*, and in doing so they must judge of the *intent*, in order to determine whether the charge be true as set forth in the indictment. (Dagge on Criminal Law, b. 1., c. 11, s. 2.) The law and fact are so involved that the jury are under an indispensable necessity to decide both, unless they separate them by a special verdict.

"This right in the jury to determine the law as well as the fact has received the sanction of some of the highest authorities in the law."

* * * *

"Upon the trial of Algernon Sydney, the question did not distinctly arise, but Lord Chief Justice Jeffries, in his charge to the jury, told them it was the duty of the Court to declare the law to the jury *and the jury were bound to receive their declaration of the law.*"

* * * *

"They did, in that case, unfortunately, receive the law from the Court, and convicted the prisoner; but his *attainder* was afterwards reversed by Parliament, and the law, as laid down on that trial, was denied and reprobated, and the violence of the judge and the severity of the jury held up to the reproach and detestation of posterity. The case of the seven bishops is a precedent of a more consoling kind. It was an auspicious and memorable instance of the exercise of the right of the jury to determine both the law and the fact. I shall have occasion to notice this case hereafter, and shall only observe for the present, that the counsel on the trial went at large into the consideration of the law, the intent, and the fact; and, although the judges differed in opinion as to what constituted libel, they all gave their opinions in the style of advice, not of direction, and expressly referred the law and the fact to the jury. Mr. J. Holloway, in particular, observed, that whether libel or not, depended upon the *ill-intent*, and concluded by telling the jury, *it was left to them to determine.*"

* * * *

"The weight of the decisions, thus far, was clearly in favor of the right of the jury to decide generally upon the law and the fact. But since the time of Lord Holt the question before us has been an unsettled and litigious one in Westminster Hall. Lord Mansfield was of opinion that the formal direction of every judge since the revolution had been agreeable to that given in the case of The Dean of St. Asaph; but the earliest case he mentions is that of Franklin before Lord Raymond, in 1731; and that has been considered as the formal introduction of the doctrine now under review. The charge of Sir John Holt in Tuchin's case appears to me to be decidedly to the contrary; and in another case before Holt the Attorney-General admitted that the jury were the judges *quo animo* the libel was made. The new doctrine, as laid down in the present case, may therefore be referred to the case of Franklin; but the Queeby's case, who was tried a few years before for murder, Lord Raymond and the Court of King's Bench advanced a general doctrine which may, perhaps, be supposed to curtail the powers of a jury as much as the decision of the case before us. He said that all the judges agreed in the proposition; that the court were the judges of the malice, and not the jury; that upon the trial the judge directs the jury as to the law arising upon the facts, and the jury may, if they think proper, give a general verdict; or if they find a special verdict, the court is to form their judgment from the facts formed, whether there was malice or not; because, in special verdicts, the jury never find, in express terms, the malice, but is left to be drawn by the court."

He then reviews a series of cases down

to page 374:

The constant struggle of counsel and of the jury against the rule so emphatically laid down by Lord Raymond, the disagreement among the judges and the dangerous tendency of the doctrine, as it affected two very conspicuous and proud monuments of English liberty—trial by jury, and the freedom of the press—at length attracted and roused the attention of the nation. The question was brought before the Parliament, and debated in two successive sessions. There was combined in the discussions of this dry law question an assemblage of talent, of constitutional knowledge, of practical wisdom, and of professional erudition rarely, if ever, before surpassed. It underwent a patient investigation and severe scrutiny upon principle and precedent, and a bill *declaratory* of the right of the jury to give a general verdict upon the whole matter put in issue, without being required or directed to find the defendant guilty merely on the proof of publication, and the truth of the *innendoes* was at length agreed to, and passed with uncommon unanimity. It is entitled 'An act to remove doubts respecting the functions of jurors in cases of libel;' and although I admit that a declaratory statute is not to be received as conclusive evidence of the common law, yet it must be considered as a very respectable authority in the case; and especially as the circumstances attending the passage of this bill reflect the highest honor on the moderation, the good sense, and the free and independent spirit of the British Parliament.

"It was, no doubt, under similar impressions of the subject that the act of Congress for furnishing certain libels against the United States, enacted and *declared* that the jury, who should try the cause, should have a right to determine the law and fact, under the direction of the Court, as in other cases."

"And before the passing of that statute the same doctrine was laid down in full latitude, and in explicit terms, by the Supreme Court of the United States."

"The result from this view is, to my mind, a firm conviction that this court is not bound by the decisions of Lord Raymond and his successors. By withdrawing from the jury the consideration of the essence of the charge, they render their function nugatory and contemptible."

In *M. M. Noah's Case*, 3 *City Hall Recorder* 13, 24, the Court said, "As to the general power of jurors to decide both the law and the fact in a criminal case, subject to the qualifications which I shall endeavor briefly to state, I never before heard it questioned in the Courts of this State. . . . In England, the same doctrine is maintained, and the power of jurors in this respect has there been frequently exercised in favor of parties prosecuted on the part of the Crown. The *right* of a jury to return a *general* verdict, and the privilege of not being questioned as to the grounds of their verdict, are founded upon this doctrine. Of this right and privilege there can be no doubt, *and it is a necessary consequence* from the right of rendering a general verdict, and the privilege of not being questioned as to their reasons for it, that the jury *must* pass on the whole matter in issue, and decide both the law and the fact."

The Court did not complete or exhaust the argument. That would be a singular system of government, which should deliberately invest one of its departments with the *power* to do, habitually and constantly, that which it has not the *right* to do. Where the law gives the power, it gives the right. It gives the power, because it deems it right and wise to give it, and not because it cannot help it. Any power may be abused, and when its exercise becomes a wrong. A Judge has both the right and the power to decide the law. But, although he has the *power* to decide wrongfully and even corruptly, he has not the *right* to do it. But he has always the right to exercise a lawful power honestly and lawfully; and the juror has the same right. Having the power to decide the law, he has the right to do so; but not the right to decide it erroneously or corruptly. You cannot say that it is wrong to exercise conscientiously a power given by law.

When the English law guaranteed, not only the right of trial by jury, but also the right of the jury to return a *general* verdict, it meant to enable them to protect the subject against the Crown, and against the unjust rulings of the judges. It meant that they should have the right to decide the law, because it gave them the power to do it, made their decision final, and forbade their being questioned anywhere as to their reasons.

The court whose language is quoted above, was not of the *highest* authority, and we cite the opinion only for the intrinsic force of the argument. It said, of this power to decide the law: "It is a power established and maintained as an additional security to the party accused. In England it is considered to afford a great protection against the undue influence of the Crown. To us this reason does not apply; but, independent of the Constitutional provision, that the trial by jury shall remain inviolate forever, there are, in my view, other cogent reasons which ought to induce the people of this country forever to cherish this mode of trial, especially in criminal cases, and to support the power of juries in their fullest extent.

"In times of turbulence and faction, the spirit of violence and persecution may become very extensive and dangerous. If, unfortunately, this spirit should ever reach any of our courts, it would be found that the trial by jurors drawn and ballotted as the law provides, would afford a higher security to the citizen than any other mode of trial that can be devised. . . . . .

"The jury have legally the right to differ from the court, both as to law and the effect of evidence, and their verdict can never be disturbed, except for the purpose of favouring a defendant, by granting a new trial in case of a conviction."

We are quite aware that Judge STAY said, in *The United States vs. Battiste*, 2 *Sumn.* 243, that "the jury are no more judges of the law in a capital or other criminal case, upon the plea of not guilty, than they are in every civil case, tried upon the general issue. In each of these cases, their verdict, when general, is necessarily compounded of law and of fact, and includes both. In each they must necessarily determine the law as well as the fact. In each they have the physical power to disregard the law, as laid down to them by the Court. But I deny that in any case, civil or criminal, they have the moral right to decide the law according to their own notions or pleasure. On the contrary, I hold it the most sacred constitutional right of every party accused of a crime, that the jury should respond as to the facts, and the Court as to the law."

STAY is a great name, but he was not infallible. He was not so when he argued at great length that he could not grant a new trial to a person *convicted* of a capital offence, because the Constitution provided that he should not be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

As far as the argument of that Judge goes, it has some force; but he looked only to a part of the question. It is true that a jury may in a civil cause disregard the Court's instructions as to the law, and that they are nevertheless not the judges of the law. But that is not the whole case of a jury in a criminal prosecution. In a civil suit, *no matter for which party the jury finds*, the Court has the power to set the verdict aside and grant a new trial, and the right to do so, and it is its duty to do so, if the jury disregards its instructions as to the law. It has a revisory and appellate power; and thus having the power and right to decide the law in the last resort, the jury must respect its prerogatives, and from it take the law. They can have no *right* to decide the law against the opinion of the Court, when the Court says to them, if you do I will reverse your decision and grant a new trial.

But in a criminal case, if the jury acquit, disregarding the instructions of the Court as to the law, *their* decision is final. They are the judges in the last resort. The Court has no *power* to set aside their verdict, because they disregard his instructions and decide the law erroneously. In a civil cause, the Court may well say to a jury, "You *must* take the law from me; it is your duty to do it; for if you do not, the law gives me the right and power to set your verdict aside. I am the Judge in the last resort, of the law of the case." No Court can say that in a criminal case. It is not *merely* because a jury giving a *general* verdict necessarily decides the law as well as the fact, that the jury are the Judges of the law; but because when they do so and acquit, their decision can not be reversed, and is final. They "have the physical power to disregard the law as laid down by the Court," in a *civil* case also, it is true; *but not to disregard* it effectually. There, there is a power above them. The Judge may grant a new trial, or a Court of Errors reverse.

No one claims for a jury the right to decide the law according to their notions or pleasure. The Judge, as well as the jury, has the *power* to do that; but neither has the right. To say that one has no right to *abuse* a power, is not to say that he has no right to *exercise* it. That would be a singular machine, in which you should put a wheel, with the *power* to perform a certain function, and which yet *ought* not to do it at all. We claim for the jury precisely what is claimed in civil suits for the Judge,—the right to decide the law according to their conscience and the convictions of their intellect and judgment.

As to the Constitutional right of the Citizens to have the Judge decide the law, times always come, as well and as often in Republics as under Kings, when Judges become the instruments of power and tyranny, and the Constitutional right to have *them* decide the law, is not valuable. RUSSELL, and HAMPDEN and SYDNEY and Lady LISLE had no reason very highly to value the right of having JEFFRIES and SCROGS decide them guilty, and instruct the jury to take the law from the Court.

Mr. Justice STORY seems to have been profoundly unconscious of the purposes and reason of making juries judges of the law. It was done in England to protect men, and especially those indicted for political offences, against the Judges *who prosecuted for the Crown*, as FISHER prosecuted SURRATT, and as UNDERWOOD or CHASE will prosecute, only a little more decently than SCROGS, the Great Representative of the people of the South. He said, "It is the duty of the Court to instruct the Jury as to the law; and it is the duty of the Jury to follow the law, as it is laid down by the Court. This is the right of *every* citizen; and it is his only protection." Mr. JUSTICE STORY looked at the matter through the wrong end of the telescope. It is juries to which Englishmen have in all ages looked for protection. If UNDERWOOD should charge the jury in the case of Mr. DAVIS, as JEFFRIES charged in the case of Lady LISLE, would it be the *duty* of the jury to follow the law as laid down by him? No; it would be their brightest and most solemn duty to disregard it, as an English jury disregarded and set absolutely at naught the instructions of the Court, in the seven Bishops' case.

The argument of Mr. Justice STORY, that "if the jury were at liberty to settle the law for themselves, the law itself would be most uncertain, from the different views which different juries might take of it," amounts to very little, when we know what a continual conflict of authority there is between the decisions of the Courts, and how some of the Judges even on the Supreme Bench continually dissent. Englishmen did not establish the trial by jury, in order that these should make the law certain; but that they should prevent the incarceration and murder of men by prejudiced and corrupt Judges. If uncertainty is the result, and conflicting decisions, this is a minor evil, which must be borne for the sake of the infinitely greater good, the security of English rights.

But how would "the law itself be most uncertain, from the different views which different jurors might take of it." The decision would govern only in the single case, and could not be quoted as authority in any other, in the sense in which judicial decisions are authority. The law becomes uncertain, when the *authorities* conflict; and the erroneous decisions of juries do not become authority, as those of judges do. The opinions of the judges contained in their charges to the jury, would be looked to as authority, whether the jury has the right or only the power to disregard them; and these become part of the law of the land, which the opinions of the jury do not. True, one jury may acquit where another would, and ought to, convict; and of two men, tried for the same offence, upon the same state of facts, one may be convicted by one jury, and the other acquitted by another. This may equally happen whether the jury has the right or only the power to decide the law. But this does not make the law uncertain. Judges and Courts are continually disagreeing; but that cannot prove that they ought not to have the right, but only the power, to decide the law.

Moreover, says Mr. Justice STORY, "in case of error, there would be no remedy or redress by the injured party; for the court would not have any right to review the law, as it had been settled by the jury. Indeed, it would be almost impracticable to ascertain what the law, as settled by the jury, actually was."

A person *acquitted* needs no remedy or redress, is not an *injured* party, and has no interest to have the law reviewed by the court. And when one is *convicted*, the court *can* review the law, as settled by the jury; for a new trial may be granted, where the verdict is contrary to the law, as the court holds it, as where it is contrary to the evidence: and if the Jury disregards the court's opinion, and convicts, and the court refuses a new trial, the matter may be reviewed and the injured party have redress on error. Judge STORY'S notion that the court ought to decide the law, and the jury be governed by its direction, for the protection of the defendant, is like his refusal to grant a new trial to a party about to be hung, because it was his right not to have his life twice put in jeopardy. The party tried neither wants or wishes that sort of protection, which should empower a court to set aside an acquittal as erroneous.

"If the Court," he said, "should err in laying down the law to the jury, there is an adequate remedy for the neglected party, by motion for a new trial, a Court of Error." That is so, *where there is a conviction*, whether the jury has or has not the right to decide the law. It has *not* the right to *convict* against the opinion of the Court, but only to acquit. He said, "Every person accused as a criminal has a right to be tried according to the law of the land, the fixed law of the land; and not by the law as a jury may understand it, or choose, from wantonness, or ignorance, or accidental mistake, to interpret it." Suppose wesay, adding three words, "could not by the law, as a jury, *or a judge*, may understand it." Would the argument not be quite as logical? Or, to make more palpable its defect, would it be true to say, "Every person has a right to be *acquitted* according to the fixed law of the land,"—that is, has a right not to be acquitted otherwise?

This is what every person accused has a right to,—to be *not convicted*, unless by the fixed law of the land. It is a novel idea to turn a party's right against him as a weapon of offence. And it becomes exquisitely absurd when we are told that to take from juries the right of acquitting, against the direction of the Judge, "is his privilege and surest shield against oppression and wrong."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CUNNING PLUNDERERS.

There never lived a highwayman who openly vaunted his profession on the crowded streets of cities and in saloons, which were the resort of respectability. The Radical party comes nearer to open and avowed plunderers than any class of human beings who ever existed in a civilized community. Even the Indian savage, when in the presence of a superior civilization and force sufficient to repress his barbarous instincts, lays claim to a certain amount of justice and fair dealing. The Radicals profess to be the party of "great moral idea," and yet the schemes they devise are intended and calculated to plunder and lay waste the whole country, for the benefit of the few office-holders of their party. The white Radicals, however, begin to discover that their black allies will betray their purposes by too much haste. Hence they telegraph to the black-and-tan Convention at Montgomery to moderate their action; and failing in this, they employ their satrap POPE to advise an adjournment of the Convention.

The following statement, in a dispatch from Richmond to the St. Louis *Democrat*, (Radical organ) manifests the terror with which the Radical managers at Washington look forward to the Virginia Convention. They are afraid the negroes will plunder in too wholesale a manner, and thus precipitate their inevitable downfall:

But few whites were present. The galleries, aisles and passages were crowded with colored people, listening eagerly to the proceedings. The most of these are out of employment, and anxious to see some confiscation measure introduced. *Instructions from Washington counsel moderation, and urges that measures be taken to keep colored members within bounds*, on all subjects of an ultra nature. But little will be done until the Committee on Rules and Credentials report.

How the Washington Radicals can expect their negro wards to practice moderation, after the monstrous excesses they have committed themselves, and and are continually committing, surpasses comprehension. It would be about as wise to turn a score or two of monkeys into a large china establishment of one of our Main street dealers, and then beg them not to break the elegant vases, cut glass, china setts and parian. His monkeyship would be apt to "grin horribly a ghastly smile" at the counsel, and then turn around to prosecute his work of destruction."

GOV. BROWNLOW has authorized the publication of a card, specially denying the statement Detective Baker made before the Impeachment Committee, in which Brownlow was said to be cognizant of a letter written by Andrew Johnson to Jeff. Davis. The Governor further states that he does not believe Johnson wrote to Jeff. Davis or anybody else giving aid to the rebellion, and that Baker is a perjured scoundrel.

THE NEWS.

—An act is to be introduced into Congress, on the recommendation of Treasurer Spinner, providing for the issue by the Secretary of the Treasury, of coupon bonds for registered bonds, as registered bonds can now be exchanged for coupon bonds.

—The Democratic State Central Committee, Thursday, resolved to hold the next Ohio State Convention on the 8th of January.

—A great meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York, Wednesday night, to organize means for securing the nomination of Gen. Grant. A. T. Stewart presided, and in the list of Vice Presidents appeared the names of a large number of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the commercial metropolis. The call was signed by the Astors, Moses H. Grinnell, Hamilton Fish, Vanderbilt, Moses Taylor, Minthorne, Tompkins, Roosevelt, John Cochrane, Verplyle, Bogert, and many hundreds of others.

—The Senate Judiciary Committee expect to report upon the case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, on Monday next. The Committee are nearly or quite unanimous in favor of permitting him to take his seat. The offence having failed to sustain the charges of disloyalty against him.

—The New York *Tribune* says it is expected that a treaty merging the Adams, Merchants' Union, American and United States Express Companies into a corporation of $35,000,000, will be signed this week. The Adams is said to get $10,000,000 of the new concern, and the Merchants' $500,000, for $3,500,000 paid in.

—The Scottish Marquis of Bute is just about to reach twenty-one years and an income of $750,000 a year.

—In the absence of the President of the Alabama Reconstruction Convention on the 29th a negro presided. The bottom rail is indeed getting on top.

—For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Friday morning, six deaths from cholera and two from yellow fever were reported in New Orleans.

—Hon. John W. Forney and Col. Sam Tate were in Washington on the 3d inst.

—Foster Blodgett, who was an officer in the Confederate army, and is now postmaster at Augusta, Ga., has been held to bail in the sum of $10,000 by the United States Court to answer a charge of perjury in taking the iron-clad oath.

—Letters are being received every day by Congressmen from prominent Republicans all over the country urging an immediate defeat of the impeachment project.

—On account of the immense amount of property afloat on the canal, the Buffalo Board of Trade has petitioned the Canal Board to extend the time for closing the canal.

—The weather has been very stormy in Great Britain within the last few days. The telegraph lines between London and Liverpool have been prostrated, and several wrecks have taken place. Among the marine disasters reported is that of the ship Guardian Angel, on the coast of Wales. Only seven of her crew escaped.

—The whole vote polled at the municipal election in New York City was 194,132, a reduction of about 8000 from the vote at the election last month, and 31,000 less than the registered vote of the city. All of the Aldermen elected are Democrats; all but three were the nominees of Tammany Hall. The Councilmen elected were all Tammany nominees.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Special Order No. 204 appoints Charles O. Duge Judge of the Second Judicial District Court of Louisiana, vice A. Casabat, declined, the latter not being willing to take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction bill, and which Gen. Hancock requires of all appointees.

The resolution fixing compensation of members and employees of the Convention, provides that compensation shall begin from date of election or appointment.

In discussing the resolution a colored member said they had been slaves long enough, and now wanted to enjoy some of the luxuries of freedom. He said he wanted all the money that could be got.

The resolution was adopted by yeas 65, nays 23.

The following was offered yesterday, as an article to the proposed Constitution:

Resolved, That the faith of the State shall never again be pledged to protect the landed monopoly of the Mississippi bottoms, by the erection of levees or otherwise; but the State may assist in redeeming said lands from inundation, whenever such a system of agricultural economy shall be adopted as will secure to the real tiller of the soil the just and legitimate fruits of his labor, by an equitable distribution of the right of ownership in homestead farms. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvement.

A series of articles for incorporation in the Constitution were offered and referred to the Committee on Schedule and Ordinance, of which the following are extracts: "The system of laws heretofore in use in this State, and known as the civil law system, together with all statutes enacted by previous Legislatures in accordance therewith, together with the revised statutes, civil code and code of practice, are hereby abolished, and the common law of England is adopted as the law of Louisiana, and all statutes of a general nature, and not local to that kingdom passed prior to the fourth year of the reign of King James are also adopted as the laws of this State until repealed by future legislation, except the common law, statutes and provisions for imprisonment for debt; provided, That no person shall ever be arrested or imprisoned for debt in this State; that the common law as hereby adopted shall go into operation and be in force within six months from the date of the promulgation of this constitution; that the laws, public records, and all records of Judicial and legislative proceedings of this State shall be promulgated and preserved in the English language only; all publications of the same in foreign languages is hereby forever prohibited; all legal papers, proceedings or contracts drawn or preserved in any other language than the English, after the common law goes into operation, shall be null and void. Capital punishment in this State is hereby forever abolished."

A resolution was offered that no company or corporation now existing, or hereafter created in this State, shall make any distinction of race or color in its rules or regulations. Referred to Committee on Bill of Rights.

The Committee on Bill of Rights reported on Article I, Section 12, of which it provides that no public funds shall be bestowed upon any charitable or public institution in this State that makes any distinction among the citizens thereof.

Section 21, of the same Article, provides that the Military shall be strict subordination to the civil power.

Section 32, of this Article, is as follows: To guard against the transgression of the high powers we have delegated, we declare that everything in this Article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate." Article ordered to be printed.

An amendment to the resolution inviting Thomas W. Conway to address the Convention was offered, inserting also the name of Miss Edmonia G. Highgate, an intelligent lady of color of New Orleans. The whole subject was tabled.

Gen. Hancock's order of yesterday revoking Sheridan's jury order was elicited by representatives of eminent judicial officers that the course of justice was impeded by that order. Under it, it was almost impossible to obtain juries that could read or write; and it was almost certain, should convictions be obtained by them, the proceedings would be set aside by the Supreme Court.

The following resolution was offered in the Convention by a negro member:

WHEREAS, By the acts of Congress known as military reconstruction acts, and acts supplementary thereto, this Convention is not only empowered to make a Constitution, but found a civil government; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention shall immediately take prompt measures to form a civil government, loyal to the United States, and so enact as to have it organized throughout the State previous to submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification." Laid over.

The resolution indorsing the levee bonds came up for action to-day, and was tabled by a vote of 76 to 13.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—The river is on a stand, with two feet nine inches in the canal. Weather clear and temperate.

NASHVILLE, December 6.—The Cumberland river has come up two and a half feet and is still rising.

The Senate to-day postponed further legislation on the question of admitting negroes to office and the jury box until January 15th.

The omnibus bill appropriating $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 for State aid to railroads has passed its final reading in the House, and is now a law.

The Republican caucus at the capitol to-night, passed a resolution requesting the State Central Committee to postpone the State Convention until Monday, January 22d.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Several petitions were presented. The Secretary of the Treasury responded to know of the Senate whether since the 23d of June, 1866, any unexpended balance for appropriations for objects named had been used for any other purpose.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill setting aside from surplus naval pension fund the sum of $150,000, for the purpose of forming a nucleus of a navy insurance fund. Referred to Naval Committee.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the nature of the commission given to Edward Cooper and the time it has to run.

Mr. Drake's resolution censuring the President was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Edmond's bill pledging the faith of the United States to pay the public debt—in committee—was taken up and various amendments proposed. No result attained.

Several resolutions touching the finances were offered and referred.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—Leaf tobacco very steady; lugs, $5 25@7; medium late new leaf, $16 25. Flour firmer and higher; superfine, $7 75; A No. 1, $11 25@11 75. Corn, new ear, 80@85c. Oats steady, 68c. Wheat, $2 30. Bacon unchanged. Lard firm, 13@13½c. Mess pork, new, $22 50@23; old, $21 50. Cotton, 14@14½c. Whisky nominal. Sugar, new crop, choice Louisiana, 15c. Hogs dull and lower, 6¼@7c gross; receipts, 3950. Bulk meats dull and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Cotton active and advanced; middling orleans, 15½@16c; sales, 4500 bales; receipts, 6946 bales; exports, 4167 bales; sales of the week, 28,900 bales; receipts of the week, 23,691 bales; exports of the week, 25,755 bales; stock on hand, 9063 bales. Sugar, active; good common, 11½c; prime, 13@13½c. Molasses dull and declined 5c; common, 40c; prime, 70@75c. Flour firmer; superfine, $9; double extra, $9 75; choice, $13 75. Corn firm, $1 07¼@1 10. Oats scarce, 83@85c. Pork better, $23 75@24. Bacon shoulders receiling at $11@11 50; clear sides, 15½c. Lard, in demand; tierce, 13½c; keg, 13½c. Gold, 137½; sterling, 46½@51; New York sight, ½@1 discount.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Flour firm and advanced 25c; family, $11@11 25. Wheat, $2 45@2 50. Corn advanced to 88@90c for new ear. Oats steady at 65c. Rye advanced to $1 55. Cotton firmer; middling, 14½@15c. Whiskey very dull and nominal at 30c in bond. Hogs firm at $6 75@9 00; total packed to-day, 16,000. Pork quiet at $21@22 50. Lard, 12½c. Green meats, 7½@12@12½c. Apples, $2 50@4 00. Potatoes, $3@3 25.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Flour, $5@$10 and better. Wheat firm. Rye quiet and firm, $1 68. Western Oats dull, 76@81c. Corn firmer, $1 25@1 35½, new mixed Western. Pork quiet and steady, $21 50@22 50. Lard firm, 12½@13c. Rice, Carolina, 8½@9c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; Cuba, 11@12c. Molasses firm and quiet. Cotton, ½c better; sales, 4300 bales upland at 17@17½c. Money active and firm; call loans, 6@7c. Sterling firm, 9½@9¾c. Gold, 137½. Government Stocks quiet and a shade easier. Receipts at the sub-treasury, $1,432,077; payments, $1,896,925; balance, $103,599,932.

LOST—

By the Messenger Boy of the German National Bank, an accepted Draft drawn by Reis, Bro. & Co. on W. H. Andrews, for five hundred and eleven 45-100 dollars ($511 45), thirty days after date from November 15th, and due December 25th, payable to my order. As payment has been stopped, it can be of no use to the finder, who will please return it to the Bank.

dec7 1t MARTIN GRIFFIN, Cashier.

Finely Bred Saddle Mare for Sale.

WE wish to sell at once a handsome, highly bred SADDLE MARE, young and perfectly sound. She can be seen at the stable of Wm. Joyce, on Adams street.

dec7 3t ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEME'TS

To the Public.

OWING to the extreme financial depression of the country, I have concluded that it is right and demanded, and I desire to meet my friends and the public as far as I can afford; therefore the charges at the GAYOSO HOUSE, in the future will be THREE DOLLARS PER DAY, instead of Four Dollars. The Table and House generally will be conducted as heretofore. The traveling public well know that the best Sleeping Apartments in the South, and equal to any in America, are to be found at the Gayoso House. Very respectfully,

dec7 1w D. COCKRELL.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attorneys at Law,

In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 2 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

Christian Advocate and Ledger copy 3 mos.

SPLENDID PARLOR

—AND—

Chamber Sets,

AT AUCTION,

THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, by ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., at their Salesroom three splendid Parlor Sets, fine Chamber Set, and other Furniture. dec7 1t

SOUTHERN PALACE!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

—ARE STILL OFFERED AT—

NEW YORK COST!

We are satisfied our Goods were bought as low as any in the city.

HOWELL, WOOD & CO., 332 Main Street.

dec7

$85,000

—WORTH OF—

CLOTHING,

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN,

—AT—

COST FOR CASH.

THE FINEST, LARGEST,

—AND—

BEST STOCK IN THE CITY!

FROM and after this day, I will close out my entire stock of seasonable winter CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS of every description, AT COST, and many articles for LESS THAN COST, for Cash.

All Bills are Discontinued.

I sell from this day for nothing but the CASH ON DELIVERY—not at the end of the month or the week.

Country Merchants

Can now replenish their Stocks at LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES.

The special attention of the Ladies is directed to my large and well assorted stock of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

From three years old up. This is the best opportunity ever offered for supplying your wants at greatly reduced prices, as I am determined TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK WITHIN NINETY DAYS

J. D. WILLIAMS,

dec7 1f 327 Main Street.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn. No. 1093—Michael McMahon et al., vs. Patrick Carey and Michael Coo

ANNOUNCEMENT.

J. P. FOSTER is a candidate for City Tax Collector, at the ensuing election. dec7

WE are authorized to announce Captain STEVE W. WILKINS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Wharfmaster, at the ensuing election. dec7

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR ON PRIVILEGES.—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM UNDERWOOD as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector on Privileges, at the ensuing election. dec5 te

ALEXANDER M. FERGUSON is a candidate for Alderman of the Seventh Ward, at the ensuing Municipal election. dec5 te

W. O. LOFLAND is a Candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor at the election 21 January. dec3 te

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT GOOD as a candidate for Wharfmaster at the ensuing municipal election. nov27 te

WM. H. FITCH, Jr., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election. nov19 te

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 te J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te

WANTS.

WANTED—Employment by a young man, is any situation that will pay a living, and where the loss of an arm will not incapacitate him. Best of references given. Can be found at Room No. 6, No. 16 Madison street, dec 6

City Scrip Wanted.

WE offer one of the best vacant lots on Main street, near the Court Houses, at assessed tax valuation, payable one-third down, the balance in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, with privilege to the purchaser of making all the payments in City Scrip at 50 cents on the dollar. We wish to make the sale within the week.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
Evening Ledger and Post copy and send bill to this office. dec1 w

WANTED—
A colored man of his employment as Porter or Hostler—one that I can recommend.
H. E. GARTH,
dec1 w at Commercial Bank.

WANTED—THE PATENT
AURORA OIL.
We want men every where to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is no more explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney. It does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold wrath.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
ly19 Memphis, Tenn.

LOST—FOUND.

$200 Reward! $200 Reward!

LOST or stolen on or about the 15th November last, one gold Double Case, Patent Lever Watch, Pendent Winding GOLD LEVER WATCH, together with a heavy GOLD CHAIN, the maker's name, "SPENCER, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS," engraved on the inside. I will give the above reward for the recovery of said Watch and Chain, and ask no questions.
M. COMBS, Jr., Room No 2,
dec1 lw Post Office Building.

LOST, LOST, LOST.

A FILE of Chancery papers in the suit of A. W. Armour vs Wm. Park and R. B. L. Winn et al., charged to R. K. Turnage, deceased, attorney; and the papers in the suit of Geo. W. Winchester vs Henry G Smith, administrator of M. R. Winchester, deceased, charged to Grant & Waddell, attorneys. Also, lost or mislaid, the City Recorder's Navy Yard Book, containing the proceedings in Council in relation to the said "Navy Yard." In the parties having the above papers and book will please return the same to office of the Clerk and Master immediately. A. ALSTON, C. and M.
R. J. BLACK, D. C. and M. dec2 w

STRAYED OR STOLEN—
On Saturday, the 30th, from in front of my office, No. 15 West Court street, an IRON GRAY PONY, about 5 years old, fourteen hands high, roofs a little ring eaten from an old founder. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to me.
V. L. DUFF,
dec3 tf No. 19 West Court,

FOUND—
On Main street, a lady's large GOLD PIN. The owner can recover by proving property and paying charges at the Appeal office. dec1

FOR RENT.

For Rent.

THE elegant Plantation of John Wildberger, deceased, four miles South of Memphis, on the river, entirely above overflow, containing two hundred acres cleared land, good Dwelling, Cabins, etc, will be leased to a good tenant for the ensuing year, at very reasonable rates. For particulars, apply to J. H. WAGGENER, 294 Main street, or to myself on the premises.
dec6 2w C. J. WILDBERGER.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—
One good COTTAGE HOUSE, in best repair, with four rooms, kitchen and dining room, and stables and outhouses; good cistern, and three acres of ground, on Walnut street, near St. Agnes Academy. Apply to 102½ Third street.
dec5 3t

FOR RENT—
A desirable RESIDENCE in Greenwood, with twenty acres of land attached. It is near the termination of the street railway. Apply to Mrs. L. H. COX, on Vance street, opposite St. Agnes Academy. dec3 1w

FOR RENT—
The commodious and centrally located STORE, No. 247 Main street, now occupied by Shloss & Bro. Possession given on the 15th of December. Apply to
R. D. GOODLETT,
dec1 lw 282 Front street.

FOR RENT—
An excellent new DWELLING HOUSE at Central Point, near the Street Railroad, five Rooms, Kitchen, Servant's room and all conveniences. Apply to
F. SMITH,
Architect, Irving Block, 274 second street.
no 29 d&wtf

FOR RENT—
At $60 per month, each, two excellent STORE ROOMS with Cellars, in the Brick Building on Beal, Near Second street.
Also, at $10 per month, each, six first-class Rooms in second story of Same Building.
Also, at $50 per month, the Store Room No 41, on Madison street, Between Main and Second streets.
Also, for Lease, on five and ten years' time, at the lowest rates, BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS, on Beal, DeSoto, Shelby, Tennessee, Clinton, Wellington, Orleans, Echols and Myrtle streets.
Apply to WM. L. VANCE,
nov28 93 Madison street.

FOR RENT—
The Residence, No. 139 Greenlaw Block, on Madison street, containing 12 rooms in perfect order. Apply to M. S. BROOKS, of Brooks & Denis, No. 292 Main street. nov27 2w*

FOR RENT—
The PLANTATION of the late John F. Hamlin, deceased, containing 1140 acres, situated eight miles east of Memphis, near the Pigeon Roost Road; 600 acres cleared and in a fine state for cultivation. The place will be rented in a body or any number of acres, to suit tenants. Houses all new and in good order, with many conveniences, including Gin, Mill, Blacksmith's Shop, etc.
Also, 2000 acres rich bottom land in Tunica county, Miss., opposite Helena, five miles from the river, with comfortable improvements and under good fence; will be rented in a body or in quantity to suit tenants. 400 acres open land.
Apply to F. W. IRVINE, 278 Front Row, for further information, or JOHN S. HAMLIN, Administrator John F. Hamlin, deceased.
Memphis, November 29, 1867. nov29 1m

FOR RENT—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street.
nov24 tf

FOR RENT—
A new brick Business House, three stories high, with cellar and all necessary improvements, just completed, at No. 2 Howard's Row.
Also, the Wheatley plantation, eight miles south of Memphis, between the river and Horn Lake road. It contains 600 acres of fertile open land under good fence, with improvements located so as to make the place susceptible of division into three tracts of 200 acres each. This is one of the best places in the country, suitable for grain or cotton-growing, or for a stock farm.
Apply to Dr. D. D. Saunders, 27 South Court street, or J. C. Weaver, on the plantation.
nov1 2w

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's Row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oct23 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street.
Also, a large office in the Walker Block.
Apply to THOS. R. COCKE.
oct5 tf 278½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct24 J. W. PAGE, Jr.

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF
FIVE YEARS,
THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE."
The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of
KENNY & PORTER,
Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block,
oct 17 Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
A Steinway & Sons' Seven Octave PIANO, nearly new, and of splendid tone, will be sold cheap for cash, at No. 101 Adams street.
dec6 tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN LAGRANGE, TENN.
THE splendid Residence and Town Lots in LaGrange, Tenn., known as the "PARIS GORMAN PLACE," are for sale; also, the Residence and Town Lots of Mrs. M. J. Goode. These places are in good condition, and can be bought cheap for cash. For terms of sale and further information, apply to
E. C. MOORMAN, Esq.,
dec3 1w LaGrange, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

SATURDAY, : : : : : DECEMBER 7, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	1:55 p.m.	6:40 a m
Through Mail Daily	12:40 p.m.	6:10 p m
Somerville Accommodation daily (Sundays excepted)	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m

Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m
Night Express	6:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m
Brownsville Accom'odat'n, daily	4:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m

Ticket offices No. 3½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:30 a.m
Night Express, daily	8:45 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. dec1

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 8:15 p.m.
For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.
For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.
All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.
For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p.m., to insure insertion next day. Obituary and Death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter individual bills of any employee or proprietor of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts for advertising. All bills against the APPEAL will be paid on presentation, and no bill will be allowed unless contracted by me or by my authority. JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
ED. J. MANSFORD,
Superintendent of Circulation.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the Criminal Courtroom, Greenlaw Building. Preaching to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 3 p.m

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. S. H. Ford, D.D., will preach, by special invitation of the session, at this church. Subject—Brotherly Love. The members of the Tabernacle church and congregation are cordially invited to participate in the services.

DISCHARGED.—John Hickey and Margaret, his wife, were discharged by Justice Miller yesterday, on a charge of assault, for the want of prosecution on the part of complainant.

GARROTING.—A prominent pillar of the Radical party was followed from the grand pow-wow on Thursday night, and garroted by two men as he was entering his own gate, and relieved of a fine gold watch. How are you aspirants?

ROOM ROBBERY.—The rooms of some of the employees of Martin Walt & Co., No. 272 Second street, were entered yesterday morning and a quantity of clothing stolen. Information was given to the police, but up to latest advices no arrests were made.

PORK THIEF.—A lady named Miss Jeannie Jenkins complained to Justice Miller yesterday, that a negro calling himself Granville Marquis had stolen from complainant a porker on the Pigeon Roost road. A warrent was issued, the accused arrested, tried and sent to the Criminal Court for trial.

FOR SALE.—By reference to our advertising columns this morning, it will be seen that an elegant pianoforte is for sale, on reasonable terms. The instrument is one of the best manufacture, and will be sold at far below its value.

CATTLE THIEVING.—The cattle thieves have been unusually busy of late. Some of the residents on Poplar street have received their attention, Messrs. Sheldon, Royster and others having lost bovines by their midnight prowling and depredations.

THE FIFTH WARD.—We understand that there will be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Conservative voters at No. 6 engine house to-night, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a convention to nominate candidates for city officers. Rally, rally!

MASONIC.—At a regular monthly meeting of Lelia Scott Lodge, held at their hall last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Moses Seelig, W. M.; H. Cowpertwait, S. W.; Nathan Hoffheimer, J. W.; H. Higbee, Treasurer; Carlton Curtis, Secretary.

EXCHANGE STREET PROPERTY.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, that fine property on Exchange street, in the rear of Col. Hulbert's residence on Poplar street, will be sold at auction by Col. Monsarrat. This is very fine and exceedingly desirable property. The location is very healthy and is convenient to street railway, good schools, and within ten squares of market-house.

WORMELEY, Joy & Co.—This is one of the most reliable grocery firms in the city of Memphis, and has been in existence, perhaps, as long as any other doing business here at this time. The gentlemen composing the firm are solid, honest merchants, and the stock of groceries they keep on hand is unusually large and well selected. This place of business is on Adams street, between Main and Second. See card elsewhere.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The members of the order of the Sons of Temperance in this city propose having a fair and festival in the Greenlaw Club rooms, commencing the 16th inst. and continuing one week. They express the wish that all friendly to the cause will extend their hearty cooperation with them in their glorious work. They propose to raise funds by this means to finish fitting up their hall, carpeting the same, etc., in anticipation of the meeting of the Grand Division of the State in this city, on the 1st of January, at which time the members propose giving them a grand reception ball, which, with the preparation to receive them, will be some expense; and the Sons of Temperance ask the citizens of Memphis to encourage them in their efforts to keep up such a "moral" association.

CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION.—*Messrs. Editors:* We desire to inform you, and more particularly through you the public in general, that we have now on the way, and will open in a few days, one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, etc., that has ever been offered in this city. The patterns are all new and of the most elegant designs, and will be sold, regardless of cost. Due notice of the day of opening will be given.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
No. 3d Second street, Ayres Building.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Having been informed that the party referred to in the following card refuse to pay any attention thereto, from the fact that it was published in the *Avalanche*, I respectfully ask a place for it in your columns;

I deem it due to the business community, as well as the public generally, to expose the character of an United States officer now on duty in this city as an United States weigher. I refer to C. L. Dalrymple, who holds that position, and who is necessarily in constant contact with our business men, and of whom justice requires they shall be made acquainted. I would ask this Dalrymple if he is not the same person who was the guilty participator in a felony at Chattanoogs, which was compounded from motives of charity, and he permitted to escape the country to Mexico? If he denies that he is the guilty criminal, I stand ready to prove him to be, to the satisfaction of a discerning public, and announce myself responsible for what I have written. As he is also a political aspirant for Radical honors, the publication I make is the more pertinent.
R. M. RAWLINGS.

CLAIM AND COLLECTING AGENTS. We take pleasure in referring to the card of Messrs. Hume F. Hill & A. J. Wheeler, claim and collecting agents, No. 19 Madison street, up stairs. They are both old citizens, and are well and favorably known as first class business men. Mr. Wheeler was for two or three years book-keeper of the old APPEAL, *ante bellum*, and earned a well merited reputation both from his employers and from the business community generally, for his due attention to the interests of all concerned. He has been engaged in various pursuits, since that time, in all of which he has acquitted himself with credit, if not with that profit to himself which is not expected in such times as now reduce to poverty the best men in the community. We heartily wish the new firm success.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

STEAMER PILGRIM SUNK.

The Boat a Total Loss.

One of those steamboat disasters with which the residents on the banks of the Mississippi have been regaled, happened about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The steamer Pilgrim, which left here on Thursday evening, bound for Pine Bluff, when about thirty miles above Helena, struck an old wreck, knocking a hole in her hull which caused her almost immediate sinking. The clerks and hands were left at the wreck to take care of the freight, which was not much injured. The boat will probably prove a total loss. The Captain, Tom Berry and the Pilot, Elisha Evans, came to this point on the steamer Mississippi. The steamer was about five years old, and belonged to Hon. Dan Able and Capt. Beltzhoover. She was valued at $10,000, and insured in Cincinnati offices for $7000. We are gratified to say that no lives were lost on the occasion.

A FAITHFUL GUARDIAN.

HE DEFENDS HIS CHARGE.

Whisky in the Jar.

The many frauds practiced upon the Government, in the distillation of whisky, has caused the revenue officers to be wide awake, and in no place has Uncle Sam's interests been more vigilantly watched than in Memphis. In proof of this, we may only cite the well known fact that whisky which could not be made in this city with profit, without evading the law, is now not made at all, and the other fact that all which comes here without having paid the tax, is seized almost as soon as it reaches our wharf. The recent exploits of our officers has given them an insight into the manufacture of this article at other places, and in order to ascertain without cavil, whether all was right at a distillery near Randolph, in our neighboring county, Mr. Cooper, with a few assistants, paid that city a visit a few days ago. It may not be generally known, but is never theless true, that Mr. Pete Harris, a well known gentleman of this city, is now stationed at that point to see that the Government is not defrauded of its just dues. He is vigilant, and by assiduous and close watch both day and night, has prevented any of the juice from finding its way to market until it was duly passed upon by law, and was, like the supporters of Beecher, free from bondage. It happened that Mr. Cooper and his party arrived at Randolph about 3 o'clock in the morning, and proceeded in the darkness toward the distillery. A considerable time was making his rounds to see that no syphon pump was drawing the liquid from the vat or tubs in contravention of law. Hearing the party advance toward his charge, and not knowing but they were intent upon mischief, our gallant fellow citizen, true to the trust reposed in him, poured a volley of buckshot into the approaching party. It is useless for us to go further into details. It is enough to say that the visitors from this city reached the packet before she could get to her landing, in less time than we can tell it, they were in the hold of the vessel and safely protected by a bulkhead. Pete was left master of the situation, and will be astonished when he learns that in his zeal to protect his charge, he came near cutting short the career of a worthy and useful revenue officer.

GRAND LARCENY.—Henry Robinson, colored, was brought to Justice Black's office yesterday, charged with grand larceny. Like many of his fellows he was sent up.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Lieut. George J. Madden, Adjutant Twenty-fifth Infantry, stationed at this post, has kindly favored us with an Army Register for 1867, for which we tender our thanks. We are also indebted to Mr. Edward McCormack, of the Southern Express, for late papers in advance of the mails.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. On the corner of Washington and Main streets, at 11 o'clock this morning, will be sold, at public auction, for cash, the entire stock of Stoves, Tinware, Lamps, Etc., by direction of the United States Marshal. W. H. Passmore & Co. are the auctioneers,

HEAVY FINE.—The case of Jno. Goodman, that we mentioned yesterday as playing policeman, etc., was brought up before Mr. Commissioner Richards, yesterday morning, when the accused was fined one hundred dollars—fifty for personating an officer and fifty for trespass.

STEALING THE WEED.—The negro, John Allen, who was accused of stealing a box of tobacco from Harriss, Cochran & Co., on Thursday, was examined by Justice Miller yesterday, and sent to the Criminal Court for further hearing. If Habeas Corpus or straw bail does not interfere, John's prospects for a visit to the capital with an escort is more than good.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.* The following causes will be taken up on hearing to-day:

Sillman vs Stillman.
58 Lownes vs Hancock et al.
59 Lane vs Welch et al.
63 Morton vs Memphis Building Association.
64 Barrett vs Wilcox.
66 Lavie, ex parte.
68 Bishop vs Place et al
74 Palmer vs Stockton.
75 Payne vs Stockton.
76 Coopwood vs Jones.
88 Dubose, ex parte.
69 Dubose vs Jones.
70 Garrett, ex parte.
71 Union Bank vs Thomason.
74 Vallentine vs Woodruff.
77 Leake, ex parte.
74 Bettis vs Bettis et al.
78 Shelly vs Hogan.
79 Cox vs Wallace.
77 Loomis vs Bassett.
78 Combs vs Wood.
79 Bogan vs Stewart.
80 Parker vs Hamner.
81 Tunnell vs Carroll.
82 Weaver vs Bland.
83 Weaver vs Cook.
84 Cook vs Weaver.
86 Apparson vs Adams.
87 Pedill vs Brown.
88 Starr vs Gibson.
89 McClannahan vs Lee.
90 Ely vs Memphis Banks.
91 Flournoy vs Cooper.
93 Bumet vs Durysee.
94 Thornton vs Shannon.
96 Hancock vs Dugan.
97 Hancock vs Logan.
98 Gunter vs Kimbrough.
99 Taylor vs Rembert.
100 Fields vs Hughes.
101 Dunbar vs Hughes.
102 Griffing vs Hughes.
103 Lane vs Hayman.
105 M. & S. Turnpike Company vs Blackwell.
106 Wickersham vs Robertson.
107 Bradford vs Cherry.
110 Bunlyn vs Hart.
111 Harris vs Pyke.
112 Hungsnest vs Cockerell.
113 Dunn vs Dunn.
114 Orr & Co vs Young.

The orders and decrees entered on yesterday were as follows:

McAlister vs Brooks, decree for complainant.
Adams vs Adams et al, reference to C & M.
Bagwell vs Hewett, reference to C & M.
Mayo vs Scallorday, order of sale.
Pleasants vs Kortrecht, order of reference.
Goodwyn vs Whitesides, decree as to will, etc.
Chapin vs Boose, appeal granted.
Nelson vs Bateman bers, order for survey.
Ferris vs Davis, order of sale.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge Reeves, Presiding.*—The list of cases set for trial to-day is as follows:

99 Smith vs McGrath.
100 Arnold vs Cole.
103 Memphis and Overton Hotel Company vs Perkins.
104 Skaggs vs Humes, adm'r.
105 Matthews vs McClellan.
108 Vanderville vs Cash.
109 Richardson vs Bishop.
110 Wardlaw vs Mosher.
112 Sullivan, adm'r, vs Miles.
113 Sullivan, adm'r, vs Robertson.
115 Willis vs Todd.
116 Whiteford, adm'r, vs Cannon.
119 Same vs Same.
120 Rean et ux vs Stewart.
121 Harrison, adm'r, vs Carroll et al.
122 Stewart & Bro. vs Munerief.
123 Sillman, adm'r, vs Dean.
125 Bartlett et al vs Bond.
126 Same vs Turley.
127 Blackwell, admr, vs Carle & Co. et al.
128 Hilliard et al vs Donnelson.
129 State of Tennessee, use, etc., vs Vallentine et al.
130 Mendenhall vs Brooks
132 Stewart & Bro. vs Mitchell.

All officers heretofore notified must appear before the Court, on or before next Wednesday, morning, Dec. 11, 1867, and renew their bonds, and if they fail so to do their offices will be declared vacant. Tuesday next will be motion day in this Court.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldron, Judge.* Adjourned on yesterday over to Monday, December 9, 1867.

CRIMINAL COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.*—To day motions will be heard. The Clerk will call the roll commencing at the letter Y.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Worsham House.

C. B. GALLOWAY.....PROPRIETOR.

C M Tyrone, Tenn, Col J B Townsend, Grenada, Miss
F M McLeod, Grenada, Miss, Col Jno. Mowell, Philadelphia, Pa.
H Fisher, N O, J B Leigh, Miss,
Mrs Glase, Ala, J H Rodiner, Hickman, Ky.
B W Palmer, Ark, R B Micklebary, Tenn,
Capt Fields, Ark, D L James, Corinth, Miss,
T M Adams, Tenn,
Mrs Bruce, Tenn, Jas Carroll, Tenn,
Mrs Wild, Tenn, H B Shanks, Tenn,
C Martin, Tenn, J Rice, Lexington, Ky.
J P Smith, Lexington, Ky, J W Notley, at & C R R,
R J Walker, La, J Kimboro, Ala,
Mrs Duke and servant, G W Reynolds, Ark,
Tenn, G B Mickle, Ark,
R A McCulley, Holly Springs, Miss, A McCulley Holly Spg's, Miss,
S McCulley, E M Hamlin, city,
L E Dyer, Forsmouth, C C Frierson, Oxford,
Mrs Frierson, Oxford, Miss, Mrs Buford, Oxford, Miss
Col Driver, Oxford, Miss, W L Polk, Tenn,
R H Ward, Va, R G Gentry, Tenn,
P Leathers, Ark, Mrs Leathers, Ark,
J Smith, Miss, A F Childs, Ill,
J W Jones, Miss, W R Hazlewood, Tenn,
J F Westbrook, Tenn, J A Wall, miss,
J J McKell, Brownv'e, Tenn, J Avens, Ark,
C A Locke, LaGrange, Tenn, Dr W B Wilkinson, Somerville, Tenn,
Miss Fuller, Pine Bluff, Ark, J O Lyman, Pine Bluff, Ark,
Miss Blesser, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Piano Tuning.—All orders left at F. Katzenbach's for me should be in my name, as there are others who also receive their orders at his store. See advertisement. T. G. POINSETT.

To Get a Genuine Charter Oak Stove, go to J. F. Schabel & Co., 227 Main street. They are sole Agents—all others are imitations. See that the name of G. F. Filley is on each stove.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER—For the benefit of Miss Fanny B. Price, the reigning star at the New Memphis, the drama of *Leah, the Forsaken*, was produced according to announcement. The "Herman" of Mr. Frank Roche was a capital rendition. Mrs. Allen played an excellent "Marie," while Mrs. Gulick done "Fran" in the best manner. "Our Little Katie Gilbert" played "the Child" very acceptably. The house was crowded with an audience of which any actress might feel proud. The seats were filled from pit to dome, and standing room was at a premium. The performance concluded with the fourth and fifth acts of *Under the Gaslight*. There will be no matinee this afternoon. To-night we have, for the last time, *Under the Gaslight*. Those who have not seen this piece should not fail to attend the New Memphis to-night.

ST. PATRICK'S FAIR.—The attendance last night was large and appreciative, and, judging from present indications, the enterprise will prove a success and do the originators honor. The Fair will be continued to-night and Monday night, closing with a "huge" ball, interspersed with a splendid supper. Let no one fail to attend. The vote for the gold watch and chain for the most popular young lady, will close at 10 o'clock to-night. The vote for the gown and smoking cap, far the most popular candidate for Alderman of the First Ward, will close at 10½ o'clock. The vote on the gold-headed cane, for the most popular physician, will close at 11 o'clock. Miss Katie Loague is nine votes ahead for the watch and chain; Dr. Rice is fifteen ahead for the cane, while J. O'Connor leads for the cap and gown.

THE SOIREE AT THE GAYOSO—On Thursday evening, was very generally pronounced a decided success, and attracted the most numerous and fash onable assemblage we have seen in Memphis since the ball given in aid of the maimed Confederate soldiers, nearly two years ago. Of the succeeding entertainments of the series contemplated by the Messrs. Cockrell prove equally agreeable, we shall have no difficulty in understanding the remarkably great popularity of these "hops."

THE BALL AT THE CASINO—Although not so numerously attended as on several former occasions, was kept up with much spirit until a late hour, and we are informed—for a prior engagement deprived us of the pleasure of being present—proved as pleasant as these *soirees dansante* usually are, when engaged in by our German fellow-citizens. Mr. Handwerker's string band discoursed admirable music, and the waltzing was enjoyed with that zest which is characteristic of the ladies and gentlemen from Fatherland.

THE VARIETIES.—The new company at the Varieties continues to draw good audiences. The performance is a good one, and the most excellent order kept. The class of patrons are of the most respectable order.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The following is a brief synopsis of the latest action of the Board of County Commissioners. A full Board was present.

The following report was submitted by Commissioner Hack, and was, on motion, received and adopted by the Board:

The committee appointed by your honorable body, beg leave to report adversely to the petition of P. M. Winters, Sheriff of Shelby county, asking for an extra force to patrol the county; the committee believe a petition of that kind should come from the citizens wishing such a force with a full knowledge of the cost.

WM. HACK,
F. W. HUGHS,
Committee.

Ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Shelby County, Tenn., That the assessment of lots No. 33 and 34, Winchester avenue, Fifth District, forty-six by one hundred and thirty feet, now valued at $8000 and listed to J. G. Schmidt, be and the same are hereby reduced to $1000.

Ordered, That an appropriation of $1000 be, and the same is hereby made in favor of McCaffrey & Cornelius on account of their contract with the county for the burial of paupers.

Ordered, That an appropriation of thirty-six dollars and thirty cents be and the same is hereby granted in favor of Jas. Hall, acting Coroner, for holding inquests on the bodies of five persons in 1866, and the body of one person in 1867.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of A. L. Rankin, J. H. Cheatle, and others, relative to the appointment of Rev. Z. K. Hawley as Chaplain of the County Jail, beg leave to state:

First, That, in the opinion of your committee, if by the appointment of a person as Chaplain, it is to be understood that this Board appoint a man simply to preach to the prisoners, such an office is unnecessary. In order to have prisoners impressed favorably by religious preaching, the preachers must place themselves upon the most consistent basis, and prove themselves uninfluenced by pecuniary considerations and wholly disinterested. This can not be done if a person is regularly appointed and paid for that special work.

Your committee is tolerably well acquainted with the character of the material usually found in prisons, and is inclined to think that the ordinary ministrations of religious teachers are esteemed in such places little else than a mockery, and the Chaplain very seldom regarded in other light than as a subject for caricature and derision.

Second. Your committee thinks that the best and most efficient efforts of philanthropists in behalf of the unfortunates in prison, both in this county and others, have been to secure for said unfortunates humane conditions and humane treatment, which conditions the county is providing to the best of its ability in the furnishing of a jail, which for the completeness of its construction is second to none in the country, and the county hopes to provide, as your committee thinks, equally humane treatment by the procuring of jailors and assistants who shall, while they do their duty fearlessly and faithfully, be at the same time governed by kindness and consideration.

Third. That if it is contemplated that the Chaplain should confine his services to the prisoners at the jail, and neglect the inmates of the Hospital and poor house, your committee deems such an appointment inconsistent and unwise.

Fourth. Your committee are not advised by any provision in the Code, or in the act constituting the Board of Commissioners, of any power vested in this Board for making such an appointment, and unless such appointment can be made to appear as an actual necessity, your committee think it would not only be extra judicial, but impolitic, inexpedient and unsafe to make said appointment, especially at the present time. In view of which consideration your committee beg leave to report adversely to the appointment of a Chaplain for the jail.

Yet in view of the fact that this Board has power to provide for the necessities of the poor, and also in view of the fact that wholesome and salutary instruction is, perhaps, as much of a necessity for the prisoners and the paupers of the county as for any other class of our citizens, your committee would respectfully suggest that if this Board is in favor of appointing any officer of the character referred to, said officer should, whatever be his title, have his line of duties clearly defined, and said duties should be confined especially and almost entirely to genuine charitable action, ministering to actual necessities, to the comforts of the sick, to the assistance of the friendless and destitute, to the supplying of books and wholesome advice, to recommending the neglected to the good offices of the Court, to the communicating of messages to distant relatives or friends and various other services of a like nature; and said services should be given alike to those in the Hospital, the Poorhouse and the Jail. It will rest with the Board to determine whether said services shall be made the special duty of one man, or whether they may be trusted to the many employees of the county whose duties lie in the direction indicated.

Respectfully, J. E. MERRIMAN,

On motion by President Lewis, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, The prisoners in the County Jail, and also the patients and paupers in the County Hospital and Poorhouse, are destitute of moral and religious instruction, except such as has been voluntarily furnished by Mr. J. S. Chapin; and, whereas, this Board is of the opinion that it is highly desirable that some clergyman or other competent person of earnest and self denying benevolence be appointed as Chaplain for the benefit of the unfortunate inmates of said Jail and Poorhouse, therefore be it

Resolved, That Rev. Z. K. Hawley is hereby appointed Chaplain to the County Jail and County Poorhouse and Hospital for one year, (subject, however, to any future action of this Board), at a salary of one hundred dollars per month. His duties shall be not only to give moral and religious instruction, free from all sectarianism to those under his charge, but to seek, by all means in his power, to promote their comfort and advance their welfare; to furnish to them suitable reading matter, provide them some means for corresponding with their friends and relatives; see that they are treated with kindness and humanity, but without any needless relaxation of proper and judicious discipline, and that in all other respects said institutions are conducted wisely and efficiently, with due regard to economy and justice, and to make his monthly report to this Board in regard to all matters under his charge.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to J. S. Chapin, Esq., for his christian and philanthropic labors during the past year among the prisoners in the County Jail.

The Board then adjourned.

As usual, there will be no little excitement this day at 10 o'clock at the Arcade. A large number of Horses, Mules, Cows and Calves, Waggons and Carts, will be sold. It is now a fixed fact, as it used to be, Cayce & Co. are entitled to all they can do, as no firm work harder or sell more correctly.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

Yesterday was a cloudy day, sandwiched with rain. After dark the wind shifted around towards the North, and indications were favorable for cold clear weather. The St. Louis papers speak hopefully of a rise in the upper Mississippi. Hence to Cairo boats have trouble with about six feet in the channel. There was a rise of six inches in the Cumberland up to the 5th, with more coming. By a private dispatch from Little Rock, we learn that a rise is looked for there. The Louisville *Democrat* of Thursday says of the Ohio: "The river continues at a stand, with only two feet nine inches water in the canal by the mark. The weather was cloudy and heavy in the morning, with a light rain in the afternoon, followed by a snow storm, with some hopes that it would turn to rain, as the barometer was falling and the thermometer noted 38°. At Pittsburg at noon yesterday the river was falling with twenty-seven inches water in the channel, cloudy weather, and the thermometer at 39. At Cincinnati the river was about at a stand, though a rise was expected, with four feet water in the channel at Wheeling the night previous. The mild weather will cause the snows to melt, and a light rise may be looked for in the Kanawha and Kentucky."

Arrivals.

Steamer Delaware, Cincinnati.
" Glasgow, New Orleans.
" Lida, New Orleans.
" Victor, Osceola.
" Countess, Haile's Point.
" Belle Vernon, St. Louis.
" Luminary, St. Louis.
" Sam Hale, Cincinnati.
" Guidon, White River.
" Mississippi, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer Glasgow, St. Louis.
" Mississippi, St. Louis.
" Ida, St. Louis.
" Natoma, St. Francis river.
" Mollie Hambleton, St. F. river.
" Kate Hart, Hickman.
" Champion, Cincinnati.
" Belle Vernon, New Orleans.
" Luminary, New Orleans.

Boats in Port.

Vicksburg, Bart Able, Delaware, Sam Hale, Countess, Victor and Guidon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, December 6, 1867.

Our leading amusement houses report a falling off in the demand for exchange, with the usual large amount of offerings. The heavy transactions in cotton yesterday and to-day taxed our banks to the utmost, but we are glad to learn that they have so far been enabled to meet nearly every demand upon them for currency. Sight bills are taken at the usual rate on New York city, and on points outside at ½@¾ discount. Sight bills on New Orleans, though not in demand, are taken at ½@¾ discount. The in demand, are taken at ½@¾ discount. The checking rates are at par with some few exceptional cases.

Gold was offered more freely to-day, and buying rates were steady at 38@38½. There has also been a fair counter demand during the past day or two, which absorbs about all offered. Dealers sell at New York quotations. That market closed to-day at 137½.

Scrip was some better to-day. Dealers bought at 35@35½@37c, and sell at 38@39c.

County warrants are unchanged. Brokers buy at 67@68c, and sell at large pieces at 70c, while small ones are firm at 2@5c higher.

Police scrip is steady at 80@82c, buying; selling at 85c.

The work of converting the seven-thirties still goes bravely on. Last week the average of the exchange was two millions a day. There were outstanding, at the date of the November statement of the public debt, $534,607,700 of all varieties of the seven-thirties—a decrease of over thirty millions as compared with the October return. It will not be a very long time before we shall see the final disappearance of these famous Treasury notes.

The quarterly report of the Assessor of Internal Revenue at Detroit, ending November, shows that 738,380 pounds of tobacco was manufactured there during the quarter, on which a tax of $340,499 was paid.

Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters for rewards for the detection of incendiaries.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

"We learn that some apprehension has been created by a difference that has been discovered in the printing on the face of five dollar bills of some of the National Banks To prevent further solicitation it may be well to explain the extent of this discrepancy. On the notes referred to, the check letters are ornamented with flourishes, and the words 'this note is secured, etc., extended to the left of the words 'National currency.' These peculiarities occur in the five dollar issues of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.; First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind.; First National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio; First National Bank of Youngstown, Ohio; First National Bank of Stamford, Conn.; and this variety in a portion of the issue of the First National Bank of Chicago. We learn from the best authority that the variation was accidental, and, as far as known, is limited to the banks above mentioned."

The Liverpool Cotton market opened active to-day, with Uplands 7¾d; Orleans, 7¾d; and at 2 p.m. was nominally unchanged. The New York market opened very firm, with holders asking higher rates: Middlings, 16¼@17c; Orleans, 17½c. At noon, prices were unchanged, with fair demand, and at the close the demand was good with prices tending upward; Middlings, 17c; sales, 3500 bales, including 2000 for export. Sales for the day in Liverpool amounted to 12,000 bales; week's sales, 78,000; for export, 12,000; and to speculators, 4000 bales; stock on hand, 442,000; of which 78,000 is American. Our market opened with buyers holding off—not wishing to meet the advanced views of buyers—but upon the receipt of the opening New York dispatches, they commenced to buy liberally, and the market was active throughout. Sales for the day will foot up about 1800 bales, of which nearly the larger portion was Middling. Low grades are in excess, while those of the higher class have been pretty well cleared out within the past two days. The market closed active and tending upward:

Ordinary nominal	@—
Good Ordinary	13½@—
Low Middling	14 @14¾
Middling to Strict	14¾@15
Good Middling	15⅝@16

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand	1,030
Received to-day	1,884
Received previously	79,033 — 80,417
Exported to-day	718
Exported previously	65,653 — 66,371
Stock on hand	15,126

There was a very noticeable improvement in our general trade to-day, and our selling streets were thronged early in the day with busy feet. A fair proportion of purchasers were from the interior, with a commensurative price for Cotton, or even such a figure as would pay the cost of production, now would have an active and a large trade. Meats are scarce in all kinds except ideas rork, which is in fair supply; old Mess is sold at $22, while new is held at $22 50@23; Prime Mess, $19; Rump, $18; Clear Sides are scarce and firm at 16½@16¾, in lots of 5 to 10 casks, and in a small way at 16¾@17c; Shoulders, 13@13½c; Bulk Sides, 14½@14¾c; sugar cured Hams, 17@18c; canvassed Hams, 17@18c; plain sugar-cured, 21@22c; Breakfast Bacon, 18c. Commercial lard; Northern & Kindred brands, 15c; Tennessee in fresh, 16; City Meal, 80@5 25. Corn is firm at 95@90c for new shelled. Oats firm at 75@80c. Bran, 65@70c. Hay, $25@ 6. New Orleans Molasses, new crop, 90@95c, in bbls. old, 65@70c. Syrups, $1 00@1 50. Eggs, 30@35c per doz. Apples dull, $5 50@5. Potatoes, $3 75@4 25 per bbl; in sacks, per bushel, $1 25@1 50; Sweet Potatoes, 75@80c. Onions, $5 50@6 00 per bbl. New Gunnies are held at 26c, and second-hand, 18 to 20c, with a good demand from the interior. Chickens are in light supply at $3 50 to $4 00 for old and young. Cement $4 75 to $5 per bbl. Butter is in good demand. Goshen, 45@45c; choice western, 42@44c; good 36@38c; common, not in demand. Sugar-cured is in good demand at 20½@22c for India, 23@23c for Kentucky pork, and 24@25c for hand made. Factory quiet; super $7 50@8 50; X $9@10 50, XX $11@12 50, XXX $13@14; fancy brands $4 00@15 50. Mackerel in good supply; No. 1 half bbls $10 50@11; No. 2 $9 50@10; No 1 kit, $2 75@3; No. 2, $2 50@2 75; No. 3 $2 25@2 50. Sugar is firm at 18@18½c for white crushed and powdered and coffee sugars at 17½@18@18½c; brown 14@17c. Rio Coffee, fair to choice, 24@27½c. Cliff Lime $1 00@2 25; Cape Lime, $2 00@2 25. Western reserve cheese, 16@16½c; factory, 17@17½c; Kingsbridge, 18@18½c. Common whisky, $1 75@2; imitation Bourbon, $2 25@3; Bourbon, $3@4.

The live stock market is firm—No. 1 beef cattle sell at 6@7c gross; inferior, 4@5c. Sheep, 4½@5 for No. 1, and inferior down to 3@3 50. Hogs, 7½@8c gross; dressed are firm at 10c.

Wagon and Carriage Material

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— —@ 25 00
Wagon wheels	— —@ 18 00
Buggy hubs, per set	1 25@ 2 00
Wagon hubs, do	1 40@ 4 00
Buggy spokes, do	2 50@ 5 00
Wagon spokes, do	2 75@ 4 00
Bent fellies, do	1 50@ 3 50
Sawed fellies, do	1 50@ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	— —@ 2 00
Buggy poles, each	— —@ 90
Wagon singletrees and N. Yorkers	2 00@ 2 50
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00@ 2 50
Buggy beds, each	14 50@ 17 50

sel8 dawtin

THE DESOTO

Commercial College.

A NIGHT SESSION, IN CONNECTION with this College, is now in session. It is a temporary arrangement, the Class meets in the SOUTHWESTERN PUBLISHING HOUSE, No. 37 SOUTH COURT STREET.

The course of instruction is eminently practical as well as scientific, embracing everything necessary to fit young men for the efficient discharge of the duties of an Accountant and Book-keeper in a mercantile office. The student goes through precisely the same routine of journalizing, posting into his ledger, and closing his books, and then making out his balance sheet, as he would in actual business. Thus practice is renewed an indefinite number of times, till he becomes as familiar with these operations, and as expert in performing them, as if he had spent a long apprenticeship in the Counting House.

TERMS.—For Night Session (in advance) one month, $8; three months, $20.

Stenography.

This elegant and beautiful art, so indispensable to the public journalist, the lawyer, clergyman and student, and so invaluable to the business man, is taught successfully in THEN LESSONS for $10. For further information apply to the undersigned, during the usual hours of business, or at night, at the Southwestern Publishing House.

The Night Session commences at half-past 6 and closes at 9.

dec6 JOHN TOVELL, Principal.

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co. — W. E. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

Consignments Solicited.

No. 2 Promenade Street, foot of Jefferson

dec6-1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

JOHN R. SPEED, Of Speed, Doncho & Strange. — JAMES S. CARPENTER, Louisville, Ky

SPEED & CARPENTER,

—AGENTS OF THE—

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y,

HARTFORD. CAPITAL, $7,000,000.

WE present one of the strongest companies in the United States, and desire particularly that persons writing LIFE INSURANCE should call and see us. We require but little money. The Company is entirely mutual.

SPEED & CARPENTER,
42 Madison street, Memphis.

dec6 1m

FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

DRY-GOODS,

Yankee Notions,

CLOTHING,

—OR—

Furnishing Goods

GO TO THE

GREAT CLEARING SALE

—AT—

ELSONS'

MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE,

297 Main Street.

(Between Washington and Adams Streets,)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies. Liberal advances made on Cotton for shipment or otherwise.

sel7 3m

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

nov24

TRANSPORTATION.

1867 ARKANSAS. 1867

United States Mail Routes and Stage Lines.

Little Rock and Hot Springs Direct.

THROUGH IN DAYLIGHT.

Little Rock and Washington via Rockport and Arkadelphia.

THROUGH IN 36 HOURS.

Little Rock and Camden via Tulip and Princeton.

THROUGH IN 30 HOURS.

Little Rock and Fort Smith.

THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

Running in Connection with the Memphis and White River, and Memphis and Arkansas River Packets, and

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

First Class Four-Horse Post Coaches leave Little Rock Daily, and returning leave Hot Springs Daily, Sundays excepted, carrying United States Mail.

Invalids Going to the Hot Springs will find on this line the best of

Concord Coaches, Fine Horses and Careful and Sober Drivers,

and every effort will be made to furnish the most speedy and comfortable transit.

Extra Coaches, when Required, will be Furnished on Ten Minutes' Notice.

Office in Little Rock at the Anthony House.

D. J. CHIDESTER, Contractor.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Agent,
nov6 daw Little Rock, Ark.

COTTON--COMMISSION.

J. L. VERSER, — A. HATCHETT.

VERSER & HATCHETT,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

320 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, Rope and Ties furnished to customers at lowest market prices.
se6 daw1f

GEO. W. MORRIS, Fayette Co., Tenn. — JOHN A. LEA, Memphis, Tenn.
W. M. CARTWRIGHT, Fayette Co., Tenn. — I. J. ALKER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

MORRIS, LEA & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

Grocers and Commission Merchants

225 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ *Orders Promptly Filled.*

nov9 1m

THOS. FENNER. — R. BENNETT. — D. W. BOWMAN.

FENNER, BENNETT & BOWMAN,

Commission Merchants,

134 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.

Office at 15 Union Street, (R. E. Lee Block.)

LIBERAL advances made on Cotton consigned to our house in New York.
Memphis, November 13, 1867. nov13 1m

ROBERT BLACK, Late Black & Pittman. — Z. N. ESTES, Late Horton, Estes & Co.

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,

Successors to Horton, Estes & Co.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Office, 1 and 2 Cooper Block, No. 11 Monroe Street, corner Center Alley,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope and all Supplies furnished at the lowest rates. Liberal cash advancements made on Cotton in store or in transit. Regular legitimate rates charged for all business done. se6 3m

ROBERT A. MOON,

Cotton Factor

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission for selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale. no6

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

General Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments.

I. B. MERCER, Shelby County. — JOHN N. WARE, Late Rice, Ware & Engel.
F. H. TALLEY, Late Agent M. & C. R. R.

MERCER, WARE & TALLEY,

COTTON FACTORS,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

No. 194 Main Street,

Cor. of Washington, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. MR. L. F. COLLEKER is still with us. se28 1f

E. P. BATES & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

sep18 3m—se24

P. M. STANLEY. — M. C. KING. — J. M. SMITH.

The Night Session commences at half-past 6 and closes at 9.

dec6

Stanley, King & Smith,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 272 Front Street,

Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

au27 daw

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Galbreath. — A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commisson Merchants and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 204 Front Row,

(Between Washington and Adams Streets,)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies. Liberal advances made on Cotton for shipment or otherwise.

sel7 3m

DICKMANN, HILL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

NO. 38 UNION STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

☞ Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton consigned to the above house by W. K. Hill, Strange & Co., Memphis. au13

J. J. RAWLINGS. — J. L. WEBB. — J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We will sell COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us au21

M. C. PEARCE, J. H. M'CLELLAN, — T. C. PARK, L. B. SUGGS

PEARCE, PARK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 204 Front Row.

(Between Washington and Adams Streets,)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies. Liberal advances made on Cotton for shipment or otherwise.

sel7 3m

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK

nov24

DRY GOODS.

READ! READ!

NO HUMBUG!

NO CLEARING OUT SALE!

NO CLOSING SALE!

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

ARE NOT SELLING OUT, BUT INTEND to remain here in business. They have but

ONE PRICE

AND THAT IS

The Lowest Possible Price.

They keep pace with the Panic, and offer Goods at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. On and after MONDAY, November 25th, our Entire Large stock of

DRY-GOODS

Will be sold at such prices as will

Defy All Competition!

Poplins reduced to 25c.

Shepard Plaids reduced to 12 1-2c.

Empress Cloths, 75c to $1 00.

Colored Alpacas, 40 to 75c.

Best Colored French Merinoe, 60c to $1 00.

Also, a large stock of BLEACHED and BROWN DOMESTICS, PRINTS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, TWEEDS, LINDSEYS, TOWELS, DAMASK, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

And such goods as are kept in a First Class Dry Goods House.

We call the attention of the Ladies to our

CLOAK & SILK ROOM,

Where all shades and qualities of Silks can be found. We have also received new shades of

CLOAKING & TRIMMINGS,

And are prepared to make up the

LATEST STYLES OF CLOAKS

TO ORDER, AND A

Good Fit Will Be Guaranteed.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

242 Main Street,

Corner Jefferson.

nov24

NEW GOODS!

RICE & ENGEL

224 MAIN STREET,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

FALL STOCK

Of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ready-Made Clothing and

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

We also pay special attention to the sale of Cotton, and will fill orders for Plantation Supplies for all who may favor us with their patronage. se28 3m

HARDWARE.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

MAUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Railway Equipments, Car Builders' and Machinists' Supplies, Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Corn and Flour Mills, Cotton Gins, Presses and Horse Powers, Saw Mills and Circular Saws, Tin Plate and Metals, 350 Main street, Memphis.

no24-3m F. P. CORBY, Agent.

ALLISON BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, GUNS, CUTLERY

—AND—

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

223 Main Street, : : Memphis.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A full supply of

Builders' Hardware,

Of the very best qualities. Mechanics will find our goods CHEAP, and at the same time perfectly RELIABLE. We sell our goods for CASH, and to Cash Customers only, and therefore feel ourselves able to sell them VERY CHEAP.

nov24 1m

B. G. MATTHEWS, Late of Lewis, Matthews & Co. — Capt. J. C. ALEXANDER, Late of Friar's Point, Miss

MATTHEWS & ALEXANDER

Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINERY, SEEDS,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 272 Second Street,

AYRES BUILDING, Opposite Court Square

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Have for Sale,

25 Milburne's Celebrated Iron-Axle Wagons.
25 Milburne's Celebrated Thimble-Skein Wagons—over 300 sold in Memphis; all warranted for twelve months, and only $12 50 damages claimed for breakage.
50 Carver Gins, from 40 to 80 saws, wood and iron frame.
25 Todd's Improved Bullock Cotton Presses, double-geared and work by crank. Two men can make 500 pound bale.
10 Todd's Improved Horse Powers, for running Gins and Grist Mills—the finest power made.
James Todd Stationary Engines, of all sizes, from 20 to 100-horse power.
Todd's Planing Mills and Wood-Working Machinery, of all kinds, furnished at short notice.
Portable Steam Engines, of all sizes, from 4 to 30-horse power.
Stationary Engines, of all sizes, from 20 to 80-horse power.
Single and Double Saw Mills—Todd's and other makes.
Gin Segments, for 10 and 12 feet wheels, com plete.
Railroad and Lever Horse Powers, 2, 4 and horse power.
75 Tons of IRON TIES (low to the trade).
200 Dozen Cedar Buckets, iron and brass bound, assorted, (low to the trade).
100 Nests Cedar Tubs, (low to the trade).
10 Buckeye Cider Presses, to close consignment.
1 10 and 12-Horse Power Portable Engine, second-hand, low for cash—must be sold.
1 6-Horse Power, second-hand, cheap.
1 25-Horse Power Stationary Engine and Saw Mill—all complete—can be bought low.
2 20 Saw and 2 60 saw Gins (but little used) low for cash.
1 Daniels' Planing Machine—cuts 21 inches wide and 25 feet long—can be had at a bargain.
PLOWS of all kinds,
FEED CUTTERS,
CORN-SHELLERS,
THRESHING MACHINES,
REAPERS AND MOWERS,
LATH MACHINES,
WHEAT DRILLS,
Lillie's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
DEERING COTTON PRESSES,
COTTON PLANTERS,
COTTON SCRAPERS,
COTTON SWEEPERS,
CULTIVATORS,
CORN PLANTERS,
SHINGLE MACHINES.

☞ Wood and Iron-Working Machinery, of all kinds, ordered on short notice, and furnished at manufacturers' prices. sel1 3m

TERWILLIGER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Improved Triple Flange

Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES,

With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Warranted free from Dampness.

Manufactory, 186 to 192 West Houston St., Depot, 100 Malden Lane, near Pearl St.
se8 dawlm NEW YORK.

GROCERIES.

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES—
(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.)
Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup;
" " Dry;
CRASS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—
(Chowchow, Onions, Cauliflower, etc.)
New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
And fine SYRUP;
HARRISON FLOUR;
GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;
SUGARS—all kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—
No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use;
NEW CODFISH;
NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,
oc31 300 Main Street.

JOHN LILLY. — OWEN LILLY.

LILLY BROTHERS,

—DEALERS IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc.,

Corner Second and Union Sts.,

nov10 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. M. APPERSON, — G. V. RAMBAUT.

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 238½ Front and 6 Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A LARGE stock of Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Ties, etc., for sale to customers on usual terms. nov16 1m

BRIGGS & NORTON,

Wholesale Grocers,

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

308 Front Row,

MEMPHIS.

HAVE A CHOICE STOCK GROCERIES, viz

400 Bags Coffee,
25 Hogsheads Sugar,
100 Barrels Sugar,
50 Barrels and Kegs Syrup,
150 Barrels Mess and Rump Pork,
350 Pieces Wax and Hemp Bagging,
150 Coils Rope,
50 Tons Iron Ties—various makes,
1000 Barrels Flour,
50 Barrels Whisky.

Ba con, Lard and full stock Family Groceries all of which they will sell at lowest market prices. Examine our stock. se5 3m.

M. T. GARVIN & CO.,

GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran,

226 and 228 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on consignments. Will promptly fill all orders for Provender and Plantation supplies at the lowest rates. nov15 1m

WM. H. ANDREWS,

Grocer

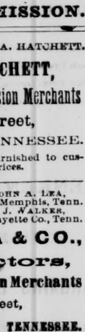
—AND—

Commission Merchant,

284 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have on hand a large lot of fine BOURBON; also, a general assortment of Groceries and Plantation Supplies. nov16 1m



RANKIN, STURGIS & CO.,

MEMPHIS FRUIT-PRESERVING HOUSE,

FAMILY SUPPLIES,

Wholesale and Retail,

No. 400 Shelby street,

(UNDER GAYOSO HOUSE,)

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Attorney, L. E. McFarland. no24 1m

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

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The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.

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ALLEN HOUSE,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND SECOND STS. We take pleasure in announcing that our house is still open for the accommodation of the traveling community. Neat and comfortable rooms can be secured at all times, and with strict attention to the wants of guests. We feel no hesitancy in asserting that we can and will please all who may favor us with their patronage. We will be pleased to meet old friends and patrons, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call. We feel under many obligations for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, and hope to receive our share in future. Board $2 50 per day nov10-3m

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No. 2 Promenade Street,

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Dealers in

Hay, Oats, Corn,

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DEALERS IN

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BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

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H. LYONS, J. FIES, J. SARTORIUS. } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has sold his entire interest in the firm of WHEELER, PICKENS & CO., to C. N. Wheeler, who assumes all the liabilities, and enjoys all the benefits of said interest.

December 2, 1867. E. G. WHEELER.

dec8 3t

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Attorney Gen. Stanberry has rendered the opinion that there is no doubt the United States' title to Harper's Ferry is perfect.

There is authority for stating that there will be a contraction of legal tenders during December.

NEW YORK, December 6.—A *Times'* special says the public debt statement will show an increase of eight or ten millions, owing to paying interest. Twenty-eight millions of coin will be required for the same purpose soon, but there are one hundred millions of coin in the Treasury now.

A *Herald's* special says the whisky fraud investigating committee will urge a reduction of the tax to thirty cents, to be collected according to the capacity of the still.

The *Tribune's* special says that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs are unanimous of opinion that additional legislation is necessary for the protection of American citizens traveling abroad.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The embalmer of Maximilian's remains has been prosecuted for selling relics of the Prince.

Some of the members of Congress are in prison.

A *Herald's* special telegram from Havana, containing further news from St. Thomas and the other West India Islands, confirms the report that the United States steamers DeSoto and Monongahela had been totally wrecked in a storm off Santa Cruz. The most of the crews were saved.

More earthquake shocks are reported, and everybody was trying to emigrate.

The Danish Commissioner had arrived to deliver the Island of St. Thomas to the United States frigate.

The Navara, with Maximilian's remains, left Havana on yesterday for Trieste.

A letter from our Vice Consul at Havana, under date of the 27th ult., says the cholera still prevails there.

An Automatic Car-Coupler.

At the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad depot, yesterday afternoon, the self-car-coupler, a simple yet ingenious contrivance for coupling raiload cars, was exhibited to several gentlemen interested in such inventions.

The principal consists of two iron levers of the first class, possessing a counterweight, placed at the end of the car truck. The lower of these levers moves in a lateral direction, is connected with the draw head of the car, and also with the upper lever, which moves perpendicular. The forward truck collides with the rear car intended to be coupled, and the concussion caused by the action presses back the draw-bar of the hind truck. This pressure releases one arm of upper lever from a catch, allowing it to move upward, and the upper end being depressed, the iron pin attached to it enters the orifice of the draw-head and is thrust through the link already in place to receive it.

By this little machine the cars are made to couple themselves, and where it is used no brakesman is required, as he need not go between the cars for the purpose of coupling them.

While the cars are coupled the arm of lever directly opposite that to which the pin is fastened is raised. When it becomes desirable to disengage a car or uncouple, it is only necessary for the brakeman to press with his foot the raised arm. This pressure carries that arm down until it is grasped by the catch before mentioned, and is by it held fast, with the effect of raising the other end of the lever with the pin attached to it. The lever and pin are then in a positon for the self-coupling operation as soon as there is a necessity of again resorting to it.

The inventor and patentee of this instrument is Mr. John P. Spangle, of Hopewell, Ontario county, New York.

Captain Holmes is at present in this city, and is about to establish a joint stock company for the introduction of this valuable invention.—*Cin. Commercial.*

NEW YORK CARDS.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S

BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

CAT-GUT CUSHION,

Manufactured by KAVANAGH & DECKER, and Patented May 14, 1866. (See Scientific American, Vol. 16, No. 11.)

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proven by the great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiarity which distinguishes the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, is the tightened cord or cat-gut which overlies the face and edge of the rubber cushion, and the full length of the Cushion, which prevents the ball from bedding into the rubber and jumping from the table. The addition of this cat-gut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

The Cat-Gut Cushion has already been applied to over 1000 tables, which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

Kavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is the most complete of its kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

Kavanagh & Decker are the only agents in this country for Kay's Cue Cement, adjudged by competent authorities to be the best Cement ever used.

Full size Tables cut down for $100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

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THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. PIANO-FORTES.

WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,

783 Broadway, New York City,

Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Tenth street,

Where he will be pleased to receive the order of his friends and public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior Instruments to the trade, Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the Insulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate.) They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the patent Iron Rim and Frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Mellow Tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

☞ Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to

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Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

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THESE Instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The tone of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness and Great Brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpracticed and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years.

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"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW. — DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING, — OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW.

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ISAAC ISAACS,

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All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar8

THOS. H. HUNT. — J. P. HANSON

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SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

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BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

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THESE unrivalled instruments are fully warranted for seven years, and are for sale at

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Memphis, Tennessee,

By LEOPOLD GOEPEL.

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GEORGE PHILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

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Adams Street, between Front Row and River,

Have now on hand consignments of Leather, direct from tanneries, consisting of

HARNESS LEATHER, — BRIDLE LEATHER, — SOLE LEATHER,
SKIRTING LEATHER, — KIP SKINS, — ETC., ETC., ETC.

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